

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
BOMBAY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
BOMBAY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OL. III. NO. 80

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915.

CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**
MAIL SERVICE.
CALLING AT MARSHALLS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1915				
1st April	Arabia	8000	Mongolia	10000
15th "	Salsette	8000	Malaya	11000
29th "	Kashmir	8000	Malaya	11000
12th May	Salsette	8000	Malaya	11000
26th "	Kashmir	8000	Malaya	11000
9th June	Salsette	8000	Malaya	11000
23rd "	Kashmir	8000	Malaya	11000
6th July	Salsette	8000	Malaya	11000
20th "	Kashmir	8000	Malaya	11000

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

GO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent.

NIIPPON Yusen-Kaisha.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

We Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival	Departure
Shima Maru	D. Fukuro	2987	10th March	14th March
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	2238	21st "	25th "
Yokohama Maru	H. Nomura	3548	1st April	5th April
Kita Maru	B. Tada	3801	12th "	16th "

For Freight apply to—

M. IZUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIIPPON Yusen-Kaisha.

Bank Building, Bombay Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals,
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Paid Up Rs. 15,14,273
Reserve Fund Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches: Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore, City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan, City, Peshawar, City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	17th May
City of Calcutta	7439	19th June	21st June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	14th June
City of Lahore	6947	10th June	12th June

FARES.	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 391	Rs. 249
London	653	429	274
Marseilles out from Liverpool	696	457	294
London	—	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company. Concession granted to families, Railway Employees, Hospitals, Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to oversteering their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 20,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,175,000

Head Office, London, E. C.

Branches: Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar, Bombay, Madras, Mumbai, Karachi, Colombo, Nairobi, Lahore, Kandy, Nakuru, Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Kisumu, Aden (Camp), Juba, Cawnpore, Aden (Steamer), Kampala, Tuticorin, Aden (Point), Entebbe, Cochin.

Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS. The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. These are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody retaining interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD, Manager.

Post Box 181.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three percent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 1st April \$C.M.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday, 2nd April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 5th April †P.B., D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.

† On arrival of the English Mail.

† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUREEH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 1st April via Cutch, Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bureeh, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons on Thursday 1st April calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bandar Abbas, Hehjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain, Bureeh, Kuwait, Mahomerah and Bureeh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 8th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits, Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

1st March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage	Capitans	Leave Bombay about
S.S. "Scindia"	6106	Alex. Andrew	29th March 1915
"Rajahmundry"	6387	K. Kumar	29th April 1915
S.S. "Orissa"	6732	F. Osborne	N.E. 10th May 1915
"Castalia"	6385	—	23rd May 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

Bombay to Sues Rs. 440

Bombay to Port Said 440

Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool 578

Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool 653

Bombay to Gibraltar 696

Bombay to Liverpool 696

Bombay to New York 841

Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Sues 440

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to oversteering their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cawnpore Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

EASTER 1915

AT

CORNAGLIA'S

Chocolate Easter Eggs well decorated and filled with the Choicest Confectionery and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 8.

Empty Cardboard and Satin Eggs in various colours and hand painted, which can be filled with any kind of Sweets and Chocolates from Annas 4 to Rs. 10. Also a large selection of Easter Novelties.

EASTER PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA.

Meadows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

and Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Paid up Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. H. HANDLE, Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Called-up Capital £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Reserve Fund £5,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

Emile Franquet, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique)

James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)

J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris)

J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart. Narottam Morariji Gokuldas, Esq.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4½ percent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms. SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.

B. O. C. PETROL

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS

B. O. C. GREASES

B. O. C. PITCH,

B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 8031

Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

or magnetism developed by a current of electricity is of the most common occurrence. The extensive use of electricity at the present time necessitates the accommodation of electrical generators and motors with which we are in daily contact—in the house, office workshop or on Motor Cars and from which radiate waves of magnetism apt to affect any article of steel which may be brought within the magnetic field.

It is well known that an article of steel when brought near the poles of a magnet becomes itself charged with magnetism and although apparatus for demagnetising are in use, it has been found that a small amount of residual magnetism is invariably retained.

No more delicate piece of workmanship than the mechanism of a watch can be imagined, and as the steel of which these parts are usually made is particularly susceptible to magnetic influence, watches are frequently rendered useless as reliable timekeepers through the finely balanced parts becoming charged with magnetism and exerting consequently an attracting influence on each other. It has been our experience as watchmakers that a considerable number of watches brought to us for repair have been electro-magnetised and it is with the purpose of obviating the inconvenience caused by magnetised watches that we have introduced our

NON-MAGNETIC WATCH

in which all parts likely to be affected are made of a special palladium alloy. As a test, we recently placed one of our Non-Magnetic watches on a bi-pole dynamo generating 200 amperes at 80 volts for five hours. The watch was in no way affected and although one month has elapsed since the test was made, the watch has shown a variation of 25 seconds only.

PRICES:

Nickel Silver Crystal Face Rs. 15-0 | Silver Hunting... .. Rs. 25-0
Silver Crystal Face 25-0 | Half Hunting 30-0

Each watch is supplied in the usual watch case and a written guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIA

GAUZE

VESTS

Rs. 2.

Less 10% Cash discount.

AERTEX

CELLULAR

VESTS

Rs. 2-12.

Less 10% Cash discount.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET," and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words (i.e. 1 per insertion); every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisements are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.

46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 5832

PIANOS—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNING and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARCKS AND CO., LTD.** Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand & Short-hand Speed Classes, Managing Proprietor, Gopaladas Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 5922

WANTED.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A. F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3360

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per month. Apply to "E.N.C." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3362

WANTED THREE PAYING GUESTS in well ventilated bungalow, with modern conveniences, in Byculla Club Road. Home comforts. Excellent table. Apply to "A. H." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER in the Alwar State on the following terms:

1. Pay Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 in biennial increments of Rs. 20.
2. Leave and Travelling Allowance in accordance with the State Rules.
3. The appointed applicant will be required to deposit 3 months' salary within 1 year of confirmation of his appointment and this deposit will be recovered from his salary.
4. The successful applicant at the end of his probation of 3 months will be required to sign an Agreement to serve for 10 years and for any breach of the same he shall forfeit the above named deposit.
5. The Darbar can terminate the appointment by giving one month's notice in writing.
6. None but fully qualified candidates who have passed through a proper course at an Engineering College need apply and they must have had experience in Road and Building Works.
7. Applications, with copies of Certificates and Testimonials which will not be returned, and the names of at least two persons to whom references may be made must be sent to THE STATE ENGINEER, Alwar, Rajputana by 7th April, 1915. 3316

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **ELECTRICAL ENGINEER** for the Alwar State, whose duties will be to supply, install, and maintain the Power Houses, Pumps, Hot and Cold Water Systems, etc., of the Alwar State, those possessing practical works and Oil Engine. Preference will be given to those who have served their apprenticeship in the Electrical Engineering Firm of Electrical Engineers must be able to repair all the existing electrical machinery and make any small repairs from time to time. The salary is Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150. The appointment will be governed by the Alwar State Rules. Applications, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915. 3315

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WANTED.

WANTED—A Law Superintendent, Pay Rs. 300—20—400. Apply to General Manager RAJ DARBHANGA, Darbhanga. 3312

WANTED a PARTNER with a capital in an Import business of two years standing. For particulars apply to Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5871

WANTED—For a small family from 1st April. Two rooms with bath-room and a kitchen attached. Locality near about Meadows Street. Apply to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3390

WANTED unemployed small capitalist to share or purchase a going profitable Home Industry; No study. Apply to Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5915

ASSISTANT SALESMAN wanted for Sundry Lines, Haberdashery and Piece goods. State particulars, age and present salary. Apply to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5832

WANTED—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 70 p.m. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3381

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFIED TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3319

WANTED SUPERINTENDENT for a local mill. Those having practical knowledge of all departments need only apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 230 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5359

WANTED—A LOAN of about Rupees four lakhs at 5 per cent. on very substantial and double the worth properties. A rare opportunity of sound investment for capitalists. Brokers need not trouble. Capitalists should directly write to Box No. 241 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5899

WANTED 2 chums, or married couple for well furnished bedroom and bath-room, with good board, Elec. Lits. and Fans, Wodehouse Road, Rs. 150 each. Also good single room and bath, Rs. 120. House very convenient and central. Apply to Box No. 310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3380

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—WANTED. ASSISTANT ENGINEERS are required for temporary service in the Royal Indian Marine. Applicants should be of European birth, hold 2nd class Board of Trade certificates, and should apply by letter giving particulars of their previous service, to the—

DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, Government Dockyard, Bombay. 5910

DAYARAM JETMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI—The chair of Mathematics at this College is vacant owing to the death of R. S. Bhimbhai J. Naik. Applications, with a full statement of qualifications and experience and copies of not more than three recent testimonials, together with the names of three gentlemen who will act as referees should be sent to THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE BOARD, on or before SATURDAY, 24th April, 1915, Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising to Rs. 350, with Provident Fund benefits. 3318

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT WORKSHOPS for the Alwar State, to take entire charge of the Workshops and any work connected therewith. Applicants should possess good knowledge of all materials required in wood and iron work and their construction. He should be conversant with Accounts and Stock and Stores Keeping, have had practical experience in a Railway or other large Workshop and be able to run small machines whether worked by Steam, Oil, or Electrical Power and control Workmen. The pay of the Appointment is Rs. 130, rising to Rs. 200 per month, with a free unfurnished house. The appointment: Leave, and Travelling Allowance will be governed by the Alwar State Rules. The appointment will be probationary for 3 months. Selected Candidates must attend for an interview prior to appointment. If desired and the appointed candidate will be required to take up his duties early in April 1915. The approved candidate shall have to deposit in the State a Security of 3 months' salary within one year after confirmation and this amount will be subject to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement by the applicant. The term of appointment will be 5 years terminable by the State at one month's notice in case of emergency. Applications, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, must reach the undersigned by 7th April, 1915. 3315

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FOR SALE.

COTTAGE PIANO, by Ibach with zinc lined case. Rs. 375. Apply to Box No. 242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5911

FOR HOT SEASON—TO LET—Bungalows partly furnished at Vassova Sands on first line. Apply on premises to MR. BRITO. 5871

FOR SALE—HUMBER MOTOR CAR, 1908 model. To be seen at Sir John Heaton's Bungalow, Harkness Road. Price Rs. 1,500. 5916

FOR SALE—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose of their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

TO BE LET.

MAHABLESWAR—Well furnished and well situated bungalow to let. Apply to ADARJEE & BROS. 5653

TO LET—Stable accommodation with syces quarters near GRIFFIN & Company Apply to J. B. MISTRY, care of Central Bank, A's Building, Fort, Bombay. 3310

MAHABLESWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO LET—At Matheran, Fleetwood unique situation, well built. Apply—F. N. PURDOONI, Apollo Chambers. 5904

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3320

TO BE LET—Portion of the ground floor of the bungalow, well ventilated, at Matharpakadi, Cross Road, Mazgaon. Apply within Mrs. STEAVINS. 5912

AIRY LATELY PAINTED HOUSE, Apollo Bunder, 2nd and 3rd storey, electric lights and fans, 3 bed rooms, open to sea. To be let—N. M. PATELL, Camballa Hill. 5873

TO LET—STALLS for horse and carriage. Rs. 12, stall only for horse Rs. 6, stall for Motor Rs. 12, in Goa Street and Frere Road. Apply CARSHINATH'S OFFICE Oak Lane, Fort. 5659

TO LET—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lamulla. For rent and particulars apply to MR. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 5810

TO LET—From 1st April next, the upper floor of DR. COLAH'S BUNGLOW, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, newly painted and colour-washed. For rent and other particulars apply to—

P. BYRAMJEE House Agent, No. 9 Hornby Road., 5666

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or Single Room for a gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences, including private bath, etc., in Wellington Lines, near Band Stand, with first class table board and all home comforts, is offered at moderate rates. Apply to Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 3381

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for **RAJAS and PRINCES**—To be let the Bungalow known as "Green Woods," the best situated bungalow in Mahabeshwar consisting of drawing room and four bedrooms and fitted with most up-to-date sanitary arrangements with hot and cold water baths and flushing system privies and tastefully furnished throughout with high class furniture by Isaac Benjamin. There is a copious supply of fresh water and stabling for four horses. Outhouses with grounds covering an area of over 30 acres. For terms apply to CHUNILAL JIVANDAS, Vallabh Terrace, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 5727

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Fort, on **THURSDAY, the 8th April, 1915, at 4.30 p.m.** (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Directors, of Mr. Nagindas Pranjivandas Mehta as an Auditor.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from **THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1915, to THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1915**, both days inclusive. No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 27th March 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL, Secretary.

TREACHER CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES will be CLOSED, temporarily for half day from noon on **WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant</**

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE
JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

For Probate of the last Will and Testament of **THACKER PARSHOTAM DEORAJ**, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant a contractor residing at Kandewadi, Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, Deceased.

All persons claiming to have an interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir **BASIL SCOTT**, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, at this Twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 27th day of March, 1915.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LAJEE,

5024, Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

EASTER HOLIDAYS

ON THURSDAY, 1st April, an Express train to Neral (for Mathuran) and Lonavla will be run leaving Victoria Terminus at 14-20 returning on TUESDAY, 6th April, 1915, from Lonavla at 7-53 and Neral at 9-24.

A. C. RUMBOLL,

General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 22nd March, 1915.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to hereby give this intimation that we have removed our office from 37, Esplanade Road, to the premises at 29, Church Gate Street, formerly occupied by us.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1915.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA.

5020

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION
AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 3RD BHOIVADA LANE BHULESHWAR. A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. On SUNDAY, the 4th April, Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will under instructions from Mr. D. J. Mantri, Attorney for Messrs. Thakar Ramdas Damodaradas and Ambalal Motiram Mody, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following landed property.

SCHEDULE—All that piece or parcel of Fardandi land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated lying and being at 3rd Bhoivada lane, Bhuleswar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards, more or less, bearing Collectors' survey No. 577, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C No. 5394, and Street No. 81-8-35, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the 3rd Bhoivada Street, on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Laxmidas Jethobhai and on or towards the West by the property of Parvatibai widow of Mathuradas Ramdas.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned or to Mr. D. J. Mantri at his office at No. 99, Meadows Street, Private offers may be sent to Mr. Ambalal M. Mody at Anand Bhuvan Girgaon Back Road.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., piece-goods, imitation silk and teak and black wood office and household furniture such as rich velvet and tapestry lined-suites, writing and dressing tables, cupboard in two pieces, almirahs, soiled linen baskets, panel door cupboards, revolving book cases, cane sofas, hatstands, leather lined sofas, chairs, jardiniere, marble tables, photographs, records, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
One Milner's safe with stand.
By order of the concerned:—
50 pieces print.
28 pieces nainsook.

D'LAL M. & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1915.

A NOVEL FOR INDIAN READERS

MOHINI

Mrs. Henry Wood's "Danesbury House"

Translated for the first time into Gujarati

By B. R. DIVATIA.

Cr. 800. Pages 386. Price Rs. 1.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Hornby Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 66 of the Railway Act of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovesaid place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat, jawari, bajree, linseed, harda, turmeric and groundnut seeds in bags, bundles of gunny bags and books, bundles of wire ropes, tin of coal tar, drums of oil, iron nail crossings, cases of empty bottles, bags of kullhi, loose iron bars, bundles of country blankets, bundle of hay, bundles picking cotton, lot of old records, bags of grain sweepings, etc., etc.

Re Poona to Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

Invoice No. 105, Railway Receipt No. 3717/21 of 14-10-14.

One box perfumery.

Senders—R. B. Brothers.

Consignees—D. T. Seth and Co., Kallabdevi Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, OPPOSITE THE PRINCESS DOCK.

Under instructions from Mr. Cursetji Byramji Darwalla, the Administrator of the estate of the late Byramji Cursetji Darwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

All those two pieces of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 355 5/9 and 222 2/9 square yards, respectively, making together 577 5/9 square yards, situated at Elphinstone Land Estate, at the junction of Frere Road and Thana Street, opposite the gateway of the Princess Docks, together with the buildings, tenements and houses, standing thereon, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 4453 and 4454, Street Nos. 143, and 150-152, Frere Road, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the North by land occupied by Nagoo Narayan, and on or towards the South by the Thana Street.

The property hereinbefore described is held under a Lease, dated the 31st of January, 1882, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part, and one Oomer Peer Mohamed (the then Lessee) of the other part, for a term of 50 years from the 30th of November, 1881, the rent now payable being Rs. 135-3-0 per month, increasing on the 29th November, 1921 to Rs. 150-4-2 per month, the lessor having an option to renew at the end of the term upon terms to be then granted.

The present gross rent of the property is Rs. 600 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Attorneys for the said Mr. Cursetji Byramji Darwalla, at their Office, No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Jacob Sassoon Mills Bungalow, Sopari Baug Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved, made to order, household furniture, rich glass crockeryware and best platedware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboard by Dewji Canji, English overmantle, drawing room suits, lined plush, drawing room cabinets single and double glass door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, fancy tapepays, one sweet-scented cottage, 1950 musical box, lady's writing table, grandfather clock, low chairs and easy chairs, medicine cupboard, wall clock, card table, hanging punka, brass and iron bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, meat safe, ice-box, copper boiler, rich carpets, garden pots, garden utensils, roller, etc., etc., the property of A. W. Noble, Esq., Manager, Jacob Sassoon Mills, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD PROXIMO, AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong English shape nearly new Landaulet, in perfect order, suitable for single or pair.

1 rubber-tired single doctor's brougham, in good order.

1 English built rubber-tired C. spring victoria, very light and stylish.

1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st March, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,

Chief Agents.

17-19, Church Gate Street,

Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. R. LISTS

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1955.

NOTICE.

A valuable estate situate within 5 minutes run from Lonavla Station admeasuring 84 acres and containing a bungalow with 1 Hall, 4 Bedrooms, and a veranda with out-houses, garden and a pace built well and situate on hilly ground, is for sale by private treaty. For particulars apply to MEHTA and Co., auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF MAJOR H. P. BROWNE OF THE 5TH GURKHA RIFLES, AT NO. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bungalow No. 7, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the rich and artistic teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Dewjee Carjee, Wimbridge and others, consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, dinnerwaggon, sideboards, dressing table, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets of Chinese design, and corners, rich Persian carpets, photograph frames by Ross, Hathornwaite and Wood, Lerebours, etc., drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined rich velvet, English door curtains, silver cabinet, Jardineer stands, easy and low chairs, silk folding screens, Chinese and Singapore cane furniture with cushions, Octagon centre table, tiled tapepays and tables, writing tables, single and double iron bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, verandah seats, and benches, single and double door, almirahs, bed-room sofas, English sofa and chairs, hatstands, China matting, rich glass and crockeryware, and platedware by Meppin and Webb, Elkington and others and garden implements, garden water tanks, etc., etc.

The property of Major H. P. Browne of the 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

The property of another gentleman.

1 canoe shape English built rubber-tired victoria and horse.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE JOST FANS SUPPLYING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Mr. Vithaldas Premji Palkhi, sell by Public Auction at their offices at 63, Meadows Street, Fort, 80 fully paid-up shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 100 each being the balance of 110 shares previously advertised.

4 shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 50 each.

TO FASHIONABLE GENTRY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, in Meadows Street, Fort, (first floor, next to Tarachand Purnash, Jeweller), under instructions from the Bank concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Mr. Vithaldas Premji Palkhi, sell by Public Auction at their offices at 63, Meadows Street, Fort, 80 fully paid-up shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 100 each being the balance of 110 shares previously advertised.

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TO FASHIONABLE GENTRY.

Oh! That dreadful Cholera
A havoc to a family.

With the approach of summer we must take precaution. So we must be armed with—



before it is too late. This is the rational remedy for cholera. Delay is dangerous so we must be provided with it beforehand. Ten drops of it taken daily during an epidemic prevent the susceptibility to cholera poison; given in time before the vitality runs down to collapse it cures ninety per cent. of cholera cases. It is equally efficacious in choleric and summer diarrhoea.

Testimonials and details are sent free.

Telegram—"Camphor."

Price, a phial 4 annas.

Postage 1 to 4 phials, 5 annas.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN.

5, 6, Tarachand Dutt's Street, Calcutta.

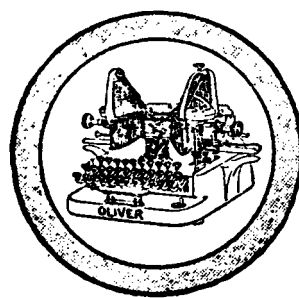
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The German Army from within	1/4
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The British Army from within	1/4
Germany Makes War	1/4
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ELVES!!

TAGE

COMMERCIAL.

AN INSURANCE MUDDLE.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 30.

To insurance companies generally a case of considerable importance has been decided before the law courts at Home, as the point at issue will probably affect the underwriting market to a considerable extent. In fact the presiding judge was so impressed with the idea of his responsibility, he frankly confessed that a judgment of such weighty import should not be allowed to rest on the view of one judge. The broad facts of the case are as simple as shelling the proverbial pea, and the issue at stake was not much more complex.

A steamer set forth on a voyage of adventure—a British steamer with a British cargo, sailing in peace for a friendly port—Hamburg, to be precise. And the adventure consisted in the safe delivery of a shipload of linseed, which was fully covered by an insurance policy, which amongst other things included war risks and restraint of princes. On the way war breaks out between Great Britain and Germany, and the terminus ad quem has to be abandoned, to proceed would involve the offence of trading with the enemy. The captain hears of the war and at once receives an intimation from the Admiralty to conclude his voyage at a British port, which he does. But the owners of the linseed did not want it there: they required it at Hamburg, to which port, obviously, it could not go. Here was a dilemma, but remembering their insurance policy with its ample cover, they abandoned the cargo, and claimed as for a salvage loss, by handing over the goods to the underwriters in return for the insured value.

Then came the trouble. The underwriters declined to take over the cargo and declined to pay up, and it will readily be appreciated when the issues raised are calmly digested, that when these came to be torn and twisted to rags by able counsel with the application of established legal precedents, custom, and usage of trade, the wonder is that the judicial brains of the whole Kingdom were not exercised in elucidating the tangle and coming to a decision, and the judge presiding in the first instance expressed himself very moderately when he suggested it would require the views of more than one to frame an opinion. The issues raised by the underwriters were—(1) That there was no loss, or at any rate, no loss by perils insured against; (2) that if there was loss, it was only indirectly and circuitously, and not directly and proximately, caused by perils insured against; and (3) that in any case, the underwriters were not liable, as the loss, if there was one, was the result of British restraint, against which the policy did not cover.

The judge held that the underwriters were liable in this particular case, in spite of numerous precedents being cited to the contrary, his Lordship holding that the true spirit of the insurance contract rested on the fact that the insurance was on the adventure, not on the goods, and that the termination of the adventure at a British port instead of Hamburg, constituted a constructive loss. The judgment has caused a considerable stir in London, and has upset many preconceived notions regarding the law which maritime insurance is based on. The last of course has not been heard of the case and in well-informed circles the idea prevails that it will lead to a readjustment of the law, and an authoritative statement, that a marine policy is on the goods and not on the adventure. It may be that there are likely to be a good many readjustments and modifications of our existing laws occasioned by war, and these will not come a day too soon, for the illogical absurdities which have now been established by judges in the past holding divers views on practically similar points, have given rise to an impasse which is now bordering perilously close on the confines of Gilbertian topsy-turvydom.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 29th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" Sales of East Indian	100
" Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans	5,47
Egyptian F. G. F.	7,75
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	9,63
New York Official noon call	9,39
New York Official noon call	9,39
New Orleans 10 a.m.	9,30
" "	9,30

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 30th.	
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	32,000
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
Months. Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.41
June-July	5.46
July-Aug.	5.52
Oct.-Nov.	5.58
Jan.-Feb.	5.74
Mar.-April	5.82

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 29th.	
Months. Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.42
June-July	5.47
July-Aug.	5.53
Oct.-Nov.	5.59
Jan.-Feb.	5.75
Mar.-April	5.82

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

NEW YORK.	
27th March Close	5.49
28th March Close	5.53
29th March Close	5.58
30th March Close	5.63
1st April	5.68
2nd April	5.73
3rd April	5.78
4th April	5.83
5th April	5.88
6th April	5.93
7th April	5.98
8th April	6.03
9th April	6.08
10th April	6.13
11th April	6.18
12th April	6.23
13th April	6.28
14th April	6.33
15th April	6.38
16th April	6.43
17th April	6.48
18th April	6.53
19th April	6.58
20th April	6.63
21st April	6.68
22nd April	6.73
23rd April	6.78
24th April	6.83
25th April	6.88
26th April	6.93
27th April	6.98
28th April	7.03
29th April	7.08
30th April	7.13
1st May	7.18
2nd May	7.23
3rd May	7.28
4th May	7.33
5th May	7.38
6th May	7.43
7th May	7.48
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9th May	7.58
10th May	7.63
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16th May	7.93
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18th May	8.03
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21st May	8.18
22nd May	8.23
23rd May	8.28
24th May	8.33
25th May	8.38
26th May	8.43
27th May	8.48
28th May	8.53
29th May	8.58
30th May	8.63
31st May	8.68
1st June	8.73
2nd June	8.78
3rd June	8.83
4th June	8.88
5th June	8.93
6th June	8.98
7th June	9.03
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24th June	9.88
25th June	9.93
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities in History" University Library, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Royal Alfred Sallors' Home Society, Annual General Meeting, 6-15 p.m.

Agar Khan Hockey Tournament:—Rangers v. College Casuals. (First round.)

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo Kaiser (Hind), due to arrive in Bombay at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

Bombay High Court, Easter Recess.

Agar Khan Hockey Tournament:—B. B. & C. I. Railway v. Grant Medical College. (First round.)

University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities in Contemporary Evolution," University Library, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

Good Friday—General Holiday.

University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Cities as Ideals to be realised" University Library, 6 p.m.

English Mail Kaiser (Hind), due to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

Easter, Bank Holiday.

Agar Khan Hockey Tournament:—Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Hockey Association. (First round.)

University Lectures on Study of Cities by Professor Geddes: "Universities and Cities," University Library, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Easter, Bank Holiday.

Agar Khan Hockey Tournament.

DAILY.

Melior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 5, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmington's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

ASHLEY-EMILE—On 21st March, at mid-night at Dehra Dun, suddenly, of cholera. Cyril Hubert Ashley-Emile, of Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, the beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ashley-Emile, of U. P. Police, aged 21 years, 7 months and 4 days. "They will be done." (English and Burmah papers please copy.)

PEREIRO—On the 23rd March, at 10-35 p.m., Joseph Melville Pereiro, the only son of Mrs. C. O. Pereiro and our only beloved brother, died at his residence, No. 24, Tiljala 1st Lane, Ballygunge, fortified by the rites of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, aged 21 years, 10 months and 3 days. Born 20th May 1893. Sadly mourned by his sister, and widowed mother. Friends kindly accept this the only intimation.—D. P.

SPIERS—On the 18th March, at her residence, 115, Civil Lines, Agre, Lydia Sophia, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mackenzie. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing children and relations. "They will be done."

LASTING—On the 17th March, 1915, at Belgum, Andrew Lastings, Indian Telegraphs (retired), aged 72. Deeply regretted by his family and friends.

MACIVER-CAMPBELL—On the 19th February 1915, at Lochgair, Argyllshire, Col. Aymer Maciver-Campbell, C. B., of Ashnith late of 3rd Cavalry, died at Ashnith, Force, aged 78.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

1061.—Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "E" Company will detail 3 N.C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 31st instant. Dress: Drill Order No. 19, with helmets, Haversacks and Waterbottles.

104.—C. C. M. Armourer's Inspection.—The C. C. M. Armourer will inspect the arms on charge of this Corps on the 26th April. All arms and accoutrements must be returned immediately.

106.—Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Officers and N.C. O's will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.

107.—Recruiting.—Men, desirous of joining the Corps, should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there will be vacancies for suitable men after the 31st March. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

109.—Range.—The Range is closed until further orders.

113.—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "A" Coy. from this date:—No. 4556 Lieut. B. Gordon, is promoted Sergeant.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

MOONLIGHT BAND PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel C. B. Ballock and the Officers of the 168th Infantry, under Mrs. E. Colman will play the following programme of Music on 1st April, at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing 9 p.m.

March—Entry of the Gladiators.....J. Freck.

Overture—La Couronne D'or.....A. Hermann.

Valse—La Fante des Roses.....Berger.

Selection—Marianne.....A. Hermann.

Serenata—Love in Idleness.....A. Macbeth.

Song Cycle—A Lover in Damascus.....Finden.

Valse—Venus on Earth.....Lincke.

Moreau—Le Regiment qui passe.....R. Ellenberg.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Lecture will be given by Mr. Jalbhoy D. Tharda, Joint Principal of the New High School on "The Art of Poetry" this evening at 5-30 (S. T.) at the residence of Lady Heaton, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made.

STREET FATALITY.

Alim Hasab, a Mahomedan boy, aged 5 yrs, whilst crossing the Memonwada Road, on Monday, ran from a motor-car. No 57 belonging to Mr. Vasanji Khimji and was killed down. He sustained a fracture of the

base of the skull and other injuries and was removed to hospital, where he died yesterday.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday two attacks and one death from plague were recorded in Bombay City, the two plague attacks being reported from Umarhadi and Turdeo. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 62, as compared with 106 of 1914 and 97 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,390, out of which 27 were found to be plague-stricken. Middle and Lower Colaba contributed two of these. Umarhadi 3, Mandvi 6, Chukla 4, Panswadi 2, Kamathipura 4, Market, Bhuleswar, Kumbharwada, Khetwadi, Girgaum and 2nd Nagpada 1 each.

WAR FUND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Grant Medical College Zoroastrian amateur gave a performance at the Empire Theatre last night in aid of the War Relief Fund. The performance, which was called "Parsi Harsicandra" was a parody of the famous Hindu drama of that name, and was funny from start to finish. The author, Dr. J. R. Wadia, who appeared in the title role, and his colleagues acquitted themselves creditably and showed considerable histrionic talents. Dr. J. M. Manekshaw announced that the proceeds of the performance would be sent to the War Relief Fund.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter of your correspondent appearing under the signature of 'Litigant' in your issue of the 29th of March. It is clear that 'Litigant' agrees with what I have stated regarding the qualifications of a Solicitor for the several High Court appointments mentioned in my last letter. He however thinks that I have forgotten altogether that the responsibilities attached to the said offices require that the incumbents thereof should entertain a high standard of duty justice and impartiality, and says that the person possessing a combination of these qualities is the Junior Barrister. I agree with him that the persons occupying these posts should have a strong sense of duty justice and honesty. But I do not understand why 'Litigant' should think that the Junior Barrister is the only person possessing these qualities. I hope 'Litigant' does not think that these qualities are the monopoly of the Junior Barrister and that the Solicitor is devoid of them. If these qualities are acquired by one who has taken liberal education, I do not think the Junior Barrister has had more chances of acquiring them than the Solicitor, who, so far as regards liberal education is concerned is not only on a par with the Junior Barrister but, if you take the Indian Solicitor, has a certain advantage over the Junior Barrister, as the former has gone through an University career prior to his being trained up for this line. I therefore think that the Solicitor and undoubtedly the Indian Solicitor does possess these qualities.

The whole of 'Litigant's' letter is somewhat humorous and he is at the top of humour when he desires to push the contentions stated by me to his so-called logical conclusions. Bill-clerks and the Managing clerks cannot make better Taxing Masters and Prothonotaries, neither can the land managers, estate brokers and rent contractors make good official assignees or receivers as they have not got the necessary liberal education and legal grounding. I started comparisons between the two branches of the profession viz.: the Solicitor and the Junior Barrister, as they belong to the same profession and you can hardly find any difference in their general culture and because these appointments have hitherto gone, as pointed out by me in my last letter to Junior Barristers and in the claim of the Solicitors seems not to have been considered at all.

The explanation given by 'Litigant' from the remote history of the profession in England, may be to a certain extent responsible for the omission of the Solicitor from the section which lays down the qualifications for High Court Judgeships and I am glad to find that 'Litigant' agrees with me that the grounds which the said remote history of the profession in England might have furnished in years gone by, do not exist now. It is, therefore, I say, an anomaly that notwithstanding the liberal University education received and the severe legal ordeal passed by the Indian Solicitor his claim should not have been recognised even in the matter of High Court appointments in which there is no legislative bar.—Yours, &c.

ANOMALY.

THE LATE PROFESSOR JAMES GEIKIE.

Professor James Geikie, whose death was announced in mail week succeeded his brother Sir Archibald in the Chair of Geology at Edinburgh. He wrote much, chiefly on the science with which the name of the brothers is so intimately associated, but he did not limit his energies in literature to geology, as in addition to other works, a volume of translations of Heine's songs and lyrics came from his pen. To his brother's charming book of "Scottish Reminiscences," the just-deceased professor contributed one or two excellent stories illustrating the humours of geological work in out-of-the-way districts in Scotland.

AN AYRSHIRE FARMER'S OPINION.

One of the best-known stories about the late Professor relates to Ayrshire, where the Professor was working up a narrow 'cleugh' in the hills, the difficulties of which, in the shape of thorns and other hindrances to easy progression, provoked him to expressions bordering on the picturesque. An old farmer, overhearing these ejaculations, and being unable to make out what the "wee stoot man," as he called him, was about, made some inquiries when the Professor reached the head of the cleugh. Ever ready to impart information, the Professor entered into certain geological explanations, but what impression these made on the farmer may be gathered from his subsequent account to the Professor's friend, Mr. Cathcart: "Dod! he tellt me a' about the stanes, and hoo they showed that Scotland was ance like Greenland, smothered in ice. A very enterteinin' body, Mr. Cathcart, but—awfu' leary."

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

THE EDITOR'S REGRET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief, Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Prof. P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation. Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, with Mr. Pocha, solicitor appeared for the complainants, while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji was for the respondents. At the outset Mr. Payne said the second accused wished the Court to make a note that he wished to express regret for certain harsh language used in his newspaper by correspondents which he had allowed to be published, especially the word "leper" and the reference to "Mazdak and Mani." As to the second accused wishes to say that he did not appreciate the meaning of the reference at the time and that he did not mean a literal interpretation of the reference to apply to the complainants, or any other members of the Zoroastrian Conference. As regarded the expression "leper" the second accused asked the Court to kindly record that as far as that expression was concerned he was willing from the first to withdraw it. As to the expression "Mazdak and Mani" he was more than willing to withdraw it the moment he appreciated its meaning, and he was still willing to do so. Then with reference to the remark made by Mr. Velinkar before they adjourned on the last occasion that the complainants only wished to vindicate their character, the second accused wished to say publicly that he intended no attack on the personal character of the complainants, and that the attack was only on the principles which they advocated.

MR. BHABHA'S SPEECH.

Mr. P. A. Wadia, further cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said Mr. Bhabha, the fourth president of the Zoroastrian Conference, made a speech in favour of altering the Parsi calendar, of referring religious questions to a committee of priests appointed by the Standing Committee of the Conference etc. The Iranian Association was invited to the Conference. Mr. Bhabha was the permanent president of the Iranian Association and president of the fourth Conference. Witness himself was the secretary of the Iranian Association and also of the Conference. Mr. D. M. Madon (advocate) was a member of the managing committee of the Iranian Association and secretary of the Iranian Association and secretary of the Iranian Association. About 120 out of 410 members of the Iranian Association were members of the Conference. In the Iranian Association's journal they strongly advocated the admission of "juddims" (i. e. aliens) into Zoroastrian religion. Witness and other members of the Association had strongly supported the Rangoon "navjote" changes in ceremonies for the dead, etc.—These were religious questions on which there was difference of opinion in the community.

Witness was asked similar questions in regard to the Gatha Society, the Society for Making Researches regarding Zoroastrian Religion, the Rahanumai Madrasani Sabha, etc. who had representation on the Conference.

Witness was in favour of cremation. Many leading members of the Conference entirely dissociated themselves from the Rangoon "navjote." They did so in private conversation, but so far as he knew they did not do so in public.

SUGGESTION FOR ARBITRATION.

At this stage, the Magistrate inquired if it would not be desirable for both parties to refer the matter to the arbitration of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar.

Mr. Madon said Sir Dinshaw Davar had expressed his feelings against the Conference off and on and it was not possible that the Conference would agree to go to him.

Mr. Payne suggested that if the complainants chose any two members of the Parsi Panchayat Trust Funds, his clients would agree to refer the matter to them for arbitration.

Mr. Madon said he had heard from several members of the Parsi Panchayat and they said they would decline to take up arbitration.

Re-examined by Mr. Madon, witness said the speech in which Mr. Bhabha favoured the Rangoon navjote was delivered by him as president of the Iranian Association. As an association the Iranian Association had nothing to do with the Zoroastrian Conference.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 15th April.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Duwood Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of sixteen grains of cocaine without a license.

It appeared from the evidence that on Monday evening an Excise peon arrested the accused, who dropped a bundle from his trousers, as Mr. McCarthy was going to search him. The bundle contained sixteen grains of cocaine. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

LADY WILLINGDON'S SCHEME FOR WOMEN.

The following contributions have been received for Lady Willingdon's Scheme for Improving the condition of women and the care of Infants:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 21,116-0-0. Further 193:—The Nabab Sahib, her Excellency Lady Willingdon—General Sir George Ross-Koppel, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Rs. 1,500; Sir Shapurji Broacha (2nd Annual contribution), Rs. 1,000; The Nabab Sahib, Rs. 1,000; The Nabab Sahib, Rs. 250; Mrs. Ratan Tata, Rs. 200; Mrs. M. B. Tyabji, Rs. 100; Mrs. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Rs. 75; Mrs. R. McKusick, Rs. 50; Mrs. J. B. Petit, Rs. 50; total Rs. 24,341-10-3.

PROBLEMS OF BOMBAY.

DISCUSSED BY PROF. GEDDES.

Professor Geddes, the Town-Planning expert, delivered a lecture yesterday at the Town-Planning Exhibition, Bombay, in continuation of his previous day's remarks on the "Problems of Bombay." There was a very large attendance.

In order to give a definiteness to the course now concluding at the Exhibition—though it would be continued from to-day in a more general form at the University—the lecturer returned to the report of the Bombay Development Committee and continued his review of its main propositions. He approved of the erection of larger and better blocks for business offices provided with elevators, adding that for this purpose the ordinary restriction of the height of buildings might with advantage be relaxed. The lecturer also advocated the concentration of warehouses on the American principle, with an organised planning of mills henceforth in definite areas and with railway sidings. He further advocated a more specific planning of a Government, a civic and a university centre, with the sacrifice of the Sailors' Home, and other buildings, for which northward situations might readily be found. Some concentration of the military seemed to him to be inevitable. Referring to residential areas, the lecturer said the expansion of the residential town towards the north-western side of the island had been too long delayed by the sewage difficulty but he pressed for the preparation of an experimental tide and current model such as had been successfully employed in other ports, with a view to determining the actual possibilities of the proposed extension of the outfall.

Referring to the question of reclamation, he said that though the great reclamation of the Back Bay had been so long and frequently discussed, it seemed for the present to have been postponed. But there was at least the possibility of a sea promenade beyond the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, and the current and tide model might in this connection be employed to test the effect of reclamation upon the Mahim shore and northward. Any danger of the possibility of previous disasters recurring should be anticipated.

The lecturer next considered the extension of the city towards Salpete and from the personal inspection he had made he warmly approved of the lines of expansion towards Bandra, Santa Cruz and Andheri. With reference to the prevalence of malaria further northward, he pointed out that settlement and reclamation tended to diminish this evil. A substantial advance was being made towards this diminution, so that even Trombay need not be despaired of. He then discussed the question of the removal of the Bandra Slaughter House and the alternative suggestion of improving it and concealing it from view by trees. He also considered the possibility of removing it to the direction of Thana, also to the south of the tanneries. He considered as very urgent the question of the improvement of the low-lying centre of the island, and enquired whether it might not be possible to leave a certain amount of open water, or a clean park lake, without of course the evils of the present storm-water pond. He warmly approved of the large garden village scheme of the City Improvement Trust north of Parel and Matunga, and also pressed for the development of a similar garden village of the cheaper type. But the housing of the people merited the most urgent consideration of the city, and he pointed out the inadequacy of the present rate of progress in regard alike to the decrease of the death rate and the increase of population. A strenuous and organised civic endeavour was the prime desideratum of the town planning of Bombay. He characterised the planning of the chawls of the present common type as warehousing the people and not housing them and he insisted that it was not impossible to make a large provision of respectable homes within current playgrounds and yet not exceeding two storeys.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day delivered judgment in the case in which Anukul Chandra Mukerjee and six others were charged with being in possession of pistols and ammunition stolen from Messrs. Rodda and Co., and with conspiring to steal.

Mookerjee and two other accused were acquitted. The Magistrate found there was no sufficient evidence against them.

The remaining four accused were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RANGPUR OUTRAGE CASE.

TRIAL OF SIX YOUTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

Mr. B. N. Mukerjee, Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer of Rangpur, is engaged in making preliminary enquiry in the Rangpur outrage case in which Umanath Ghatak and five other Bengali youths were sent up by the police on charges of murder, attempt at murder, grievous hurt and other charges in connection with the attempt made on the life of an Additional Superintendent of Police.

The case arose out of the attempted murder on February 16th of Rai Sahab Nanda Kumar Bose, Additional Superintendent of Police in his bungalow. At about 7-20 p.m. two men entered the bungalow and demanded to see him. In reply to questions by a police orderly the men said no names were necessary and followed the orderly into the Rai Sahab's room. The latter asked what they wanted and the men then drew revolvers and fired but missed. The orderly and another constable tried to seize the men who again fired wounding the orderly in the abdomen and also injuring the constable. Six arrests were effected by the police; all of them were of the student class.

Rai Sahab Nanda Kumar Bose and two other witnesses were examined and they supported the case for the prosecution. The case is proceeding.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

BYCULLA UNITED (1) BEAT B. Y. C. HINDUS H. C. (0).

The opening game in the twentieth season of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament came off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when a very evenly contested game ended in a win for the Byculla United team by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. The Gymkhana ground was in splendid condition and the arrangements made by Mr. Quinn, the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament, left nothing to be desired. The display of hockey, however, was not of a very high order, there being too much scrambling and individual play. The outstanding feature of the game was the lost chances of scoring by the inside forwards of both the teams,—erratic shooting and fumbling spoiling many open chances. The exchanges, on the whole, were pretty even and fast, the winning team attacking oftener in the first half and the Hindu team showing up better in the second period. As already stated both the teams lost chances of scoring; the Byculla team in the initial period, and the B. Y. C. Hindu team in the second period. The outside right forwards,—Boat for the Byculla team and Jaikar for the Hindu team,—worked very hard and if the inside forwards had utilised the openings repeatedly made to them, the aspect of the game would have been changed. The backs on either side defended well, Murray for the Byculla team and Wagie for the losing team being very judicious. But the half-backs of both teams looked disinclined to follow up the progress of their respective forwards and this accounted for the hard defensive work which the backs were called upon to do and in which both sets acquitted themselves creditably.

The only goal of the evening was scored by Philbert off a splendid centre pass by Boat exactly nine minutes after the start of the game. Two other centre passes by Boat just before this were not improved upon, Gilder and Philbert being responsible for the missed chances. The exchanges ruled very even after the goal had been changed and the B. Y. C. Hindu team were distinctly unfortunate in not scoring. The fact of the matter was that their inside forwards were too shaky and stuck to the ball too much. No scoring was recorded during the second period and the game thus ended in a victory for the Byculla team as stated:

The teams were:—Byculla United.—Chittis, goal; Jokes and Murray, backs; Hayter, Moore and Samsam, halves; Roalt, Cutler, Gilder, Philbert and D. James, forwards.

B. Y. C. Hindus H. C.—Dhairwar, goal; K. B. Kamat, and H. G. Wagie, backs; Talpade, Kirtiker and K. N. Wadia, halves; Jayakar, R. G. Wagie, W. B. Kamat, M. B. Rao and Y. A. Madan, forwards.

Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Reporter.

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whenever the Government publishes a blue-book, a report or a memorandum on some special subject the impression created on the mind of the general public is that the publication cannot be challenged for its accuracy and its usefulness and has to be accepted *à la lettre*. But I am glad to note that your correspondent has been bold enough to draw the attention of the public to what everyone interested in industries has felt,—the doubtful utility of the Report on The Oil-Pressing Industry of the Bombay Presidency. When in 1912 the Government decided to institute a survey of the Oil-Pressing Industry we formed very high hopes of obtaining some collected and useful information on the subject. After repeated inquiries and questions in the Legislative Council and a delay of over a year and a half we have received a report that is highly disappointing in every way. Your correspondent rightly raises the question of its utility to manufacturers and investors in this industry. Apart from its defects deplorable by your correspondent, one is surprised to find that no serious attempt has been made to collate facts and figures, in connection with this industry, and draw inference therefrom. The whole report is a hopeless jumble of scurrilous and Statistical Blue Books, Tabular Statements of no value, and incorrect information strangely gathered together without rhyme or reason, and a half we have received across statements that would make even a student of elementary organic chemistry blush with shame we cannot but consign the report to the place it deserves. If the report had confined itself to mere statements of facts, however badly obtained, the public would have borne the disappointing result with some efforts at equanimity. But unfortunately the pretentious report did not end there. It made many impracticable suggestions dispersed illogically here and there throughout the publication. These suggestions when carefully examined would be found to set back the progress of this important industry years to come. How one-sided and imperfect the matter contained in this report is can well be imagined from the very Resolution of the Government on the subject. "The cost in the case of the 'Expeller' plant he reckons at only Rs. 3-0-0, though the factors on which this calculation is based are not stated." It was fruitless to expect them since the expert was the Agent of the Expeller machinery.

In 1910 Dr. Harold H. Mann carried out an investigation on behalf of the Government of India on the Oil-Pressing Industry and the short and very instructive and by no means pretentious report he then submitted is of more value than the one recently published. A reply to the report will shortly be published in *extenso* but it may be interesting to know a little of the way in which this all important inquiry was conducted. One of the largest Cotton Seed Oil Mills erected in our country for the purposes of determining the success of Cotton Seed Oil-Pressing Industry in India was carrying on a very elaborate experiment towards which till then nearly two lakhs of rupees were spent. An "official" inquiry

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

To a large number, the Tennis matches yesterday proved a greater attraction than the Hockey; there being six matches, two of these opened the Gentlemen's Doubles, and both went into three sets. In one, Pechey and Robinson were equal to giving Borison and Turner a point in four out of six games. If the second had been as long as the first light would not have sufficed. It looked as though this one would never finish as after twenty games they were still level, Pechey and Robinson then taking the next two. Peculiarly enough, the next saw them only win one game, but in the third they settled down again. By winning two games to one, they went to set and match.

Saxby and Simms met Rennie and Williams practically on level terms and after beginning badly eventually managed to win. They lost the first set only winning a game, but in the next two only lost two in each. Mr. and Mrs. Portlock had to give away too much to Medley and Mrs. Trevor Robinson. They did not play badly, but the latter pair were too strong for such a handicap. Medley and Mrs. Robinson lost only two games in the first set, but the second was much more level, and they only won after four-sets had been called.

The closest single was the one in which Fordyce beat Lowndes on four-sets. Fordyce the first score went to four-all before he ran out, but in the second he lost only three.

Neither of the others was as close, Edwards losing only two games in each set against Macbeth whereas Johnson could not give Bruce a point in each game, the second set being a "love" one.

RESULTS:—

Mixed Doubles. Medley and Mrs. Trevor Robinson, plus 2/6, beat Mr. and Mrs. Portlock, minus 15/3; 6-2, 6-4.

Gentlemen's Doubles. Pechey and Robinson, Scr., beat Borison and Turner, plus 4/6; 12-10, 1-6, 6-3.

Saxby and Simms, minus 3/6, beat Rennie and Williams, minus 4/6; 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Fordyce, Scr., beat Lowndes, Scr.; 6-4, 6-3.

Edwards, minus 15, beat Macbeth, minus 4/6; 6-2, 6-2.

Bruce, plus 15, beat Johnson, Scr.; 6-2, 6-0.

Jessop, plus 3/6, drew with S. Baker, plus 2/6; 6-2, 3-6, six-all.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Mixed Doubles. Kemble and Mrs. Turner

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 31, 1915.

Friday next being Good Friday will be observed as a holiday in the office of "The Bombay Chronicle." There will, therefore, be no publication of the paper on Saturday.

MORE FRIGHTFULNESS.

For the first time Grand Admiral von Tirpitz since thought fit to initiate his so-called "blockade" the enemy have scored a distinct success, for which no doubt the bells of Berlin will be set ringing, in the sinking of the liner Falaba, with mails and passengers for West Africa off Milford Haven. It would seem that this particular piece of piracy was carried out with all the refinement of German cruelty and the telegram speaks of the crew of the submarine, which is said to have been an unusually big one, laughing at the agonies of the drowning. No act of war on the High Seas could surpass in its repulsive and vindictive bestiality this last sample of German culture, for the ship's company were not even given time to take to the boats, the vessel being torpedoed before any such operation was possible. After five weeks of submarine piracy the bag is still ridiculously inferior to the boast and it is obvious by the statements of the survivors and also from the acts of various skippers who have encountered the buccaners, that the average merchantman has her wits about her and is well versed in the methods both of eluding and damaging the submarine. The Falaba put on full steam ahead and was chased for half an hour. The West African boats are of a small tonnage, and not very fast, and the enemy craft was apparently of unusual power, otherwise it is probable that there would have been some chance of the Falaba getting away. But repellent and regrettable as this latest example of German "frightfulness" is, there is nothing in it to relieve the futile character of the German "blockade" which it was boasted would starve England out. The efforts of the German submarines are very spasmodic, and their successful achievements few and far between. Sometimes for a whole week they get no bag and it is a rarity for them to secure a really important victim. On the other hand their own casualties and actual failures have been comparative heavy and it is doubtful whether von Tirpitz, when he was organising the campaign, ever anticipated that some of his submarines would be overpowered by unarmed cargo steamers and

trawlers. The narrative of the stirring fight which a wholly unprotected and unarmed steamer like the Vosges put up against a submarine, forcibly illustrates how ineffective this denizen of the deep is when it is tackled at the least disadvantage by a courageous skipper. And as the skipper remarked when his assailant disappeared, "if I had had a gun, there would have been one submarine less." But from the brief accounts of some of the vessels that have had the pluck or nerve to ignore the imperious command to "heave to," and which successfully accounted for the submarines by employing skilful tactics, it would appear that even a gun or two is not always an essential to circumvent the resources at the disposal of this form of naval craft. And it would appear that if a vessel escapes being taken unawares, it is odds on her sinking the submarine, if she has speed enough to get close up before the rather protracted operation of submerging takes place. The calibre of the guns mounted on a submarine are not sufficient to ensure the destruction of a vessel in time to escape being rammed and sunk by a full-powered vessel, which has the courage to turn and make a counter-attack. The exploit of the Lizzie makes it abundantly clear that the sailing tactics employed by the mate completely nonplussed U 37, and the little steamer went at her with such verve and dash that she was on the top of the submarine and sank her before either gun or torpedo was capable of effecting any damage. Then we have the more recent instance of the City of Brussels, whose skipper not only ignored the bogey call to "heave to," but confidently shouted an order to put the helm over, so that he "can get at the blighter," and proceeded to ram her accordingly. All this makes most encouraging reading, and if this spirit of sporting enterprise "catches on" with our mercantile marine, it may safely be taken for granted that the piratical enterprise of the German Navy will achieve no greater success in the future than it has in the past. The Lizzie and the City of Brussels have certainly set a most inspiring example, the moral effects of which will have very satisfactory and far-reaching results.

POLICE AND PUBLIC IN BENGAL.

The suggestion of the Maharaja of Burdwan at the annual meeting of the British Indian Association that the Association should memorialise the Government of Bengal to appoint a mixed commission of officials and non-officials, Europeans and Indians, to enquire into the real cause of the strained relationship between the public and the police in that province will lead, we trust, to some such action being taken. The need for such an enquiry does not, of course, exist only in Bengal, but it is certainly more pressing at this moment in that province than elsewhere. The Maharaja's suggestion followed on some very sensible remarks in regard to the recrudescence of lawlessness in Bengal of the kind that is identified with what is known as Bengal Anarchism. The Maharaja said he was not unduly alarmed at the recrudescence of political dacoities, by which he meant, we may assume, that he declines to regard this phenomenon in the light that there is a tendency among a certain section of the press to regard it,—as, in any way, an evidence of widespread disloyalty and unrest. But it is, none the less, a phenomenon of a distressing character that will be utilised, as the Maharaja foresees, by the opponents of those reforms to which Indian educated opinion is eagerly looking forward, to prevent their fruition unless some effective means of dealing with the trouble can be found. The Maharaja, whose record as an earnest and sincere co-operator with Government is notorious, says he does not believe in repressive measures; nor do a great many other people. Anarchism in Bengal is a type of political crime that is more likely to be propagated by repressive measures than repressed by them. That is to say, the kind of repressive measures advocated by a certain section of the press, measures which would confound the innocent with the guilty and are based on the beautiful principle that a crime having

been committed, the important thing is, not to find the real criminal, but to see that somebody suffers for it. To make everybody a suspect and to treat every Bengali youth as a potential anarchist, which is the tendency of the Bengal police, does not help to suppress political crime, and it undoubtedly adds to the ranks of the politically discontented young men whose feelings have been dangerously embittered. The causes of the tendency of a certain class of youth in Bengal to turn political dacoit are deep-seated and will take many years to eradicate. The immediate problem of the moment is the inefficient and unscrupulous methods of the police in Bengal, which have reached a scandalous extreme, and their inability to earn the confidence of the public. The latter are as anxious as Government to see these criminals brought to book, but under present conditions, they have good reason to fear the consequences of being dragged into a police investigation, which in Bengal is usually conducted on lines that self-respecting people prefer not to be associated with. The number of political trials that have ended in failure and censure of the methods by which they have been prepared by the police is appalling. But one gross failure to secure a conviction by evidence of the most questionable character does not prevent almost identical methods being used on the next occasion. The suspicious circumstances of the attempt to fasten the possession of a revolver on to the accused in the notorious Chitpre murder case has not faded from the public memory, when we have a similar incident in the Mussalmanpara bomb case, in which the accused has been acquitted after a careful and patient hearing before a Special Tribunal of three judges in the Calcutta High Court. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Holmwood and Mr. Justice Mookerjee in this case found that an endeavour had been made to connect the accused with the crime by means of evidence tainted in a large measure by manifest untruth and manufactured incidents. Then again take the case of the Raja Bazaar bomb case. In that case a man was arrested immediately after the occurrence on evidence which could have secured his conviction in the speediest manner possible, if the police had not bankered after the preparation of a prosecution for conspiracy. A number of other persons were arrested and, after proceedings protracted over goodness knows how many months, the whole lot of the accused were acquitted with the exception of the man first arrested and who was made the nucleus of the conspiracy case. All this sort of thing destroys confidence in the police, helps, with other undesirable methods, to deprive them of the co-operation and assistance of the public, and results in a lamentable failure to get at the criminals. The record of the police in Bengal in crimes of this sort is so bad, and the prospect, if something is not done to reform these methods, is so deplorable, that such an enquiry as that which the Maharaja of Burdwan proposes should be asked for, seems to be necessary in the interests of both the Government and the people.

Notes of the Day.

Drink and Patriotism.

Nothing in the recent history of the Russians has so stirred the imagination of the foreigner as the campaign for the suppression of the drink habit led by the Tsar and supported by all classes of the Russian populace. Drink in Russia had reached that stage when the casual observer deems that the symptom has become chronic, but the wave of enthusiasm and patriotism which followed in the wake of the war inspired the Muscovite to look to greater things in life than vodka. The result has been the splendid solidarity and morale of the entire nation. In receiving a deputation of the Ship-building Employers' Federation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was told by the members that the output in munitions was greatly hampered by the excessive drinking which went on in the neighbourhood of the factories. The deputation besought Mr. Lloyd George to take steps to prohibit the liquor trade entirely in these parts. The Chancellor has practically undertaken to place the matter before the Cabinet in order to suppress this vice in view of the gravity of the situation, for, said the Chancellor, both Earl Kitchener and Sir John French

were assured that ultimate success depended on the output of munitions. Mr. Lloyd George further stated the King was deeply concerned for the solution of the problem and it is earnestly to be desired that his Majesty's and the Government's efforts will meet with success.

"The Lure of Drink."

It will be remembered that on February 28 the Chancellor delivered a striking speech at Bangor in which he foreshadowed Government action with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquor. He said he heard of a minority of workmen who refused to work a full week's work for a nation's need. The reason of this was sometimes one thing and sometimes another; but, let them be perfectly candid, it was mostly the lure of drink. Drink was doing us more damage in this war than all the German submarines put together. "We have got great powers to deal with drink," proceeded the right hon. gentleman, "and we mean to use them. We shall use them in a spirit of moderation. We shall use them directly. We shall use them wisely. But we shall use them quite fearlessly, and I have no doubt that, as the country's needs demand it, the country will support our action, and will allow no indulgence of that kind to interfere with its prospects in this terrible war which has been thrust upon us."

The Example of Russia and France.

In the course of the same speech Mr. Lloyd George referred to what Russia and France had done and quoted a conversation he had had in Paris with the Russian Minister of Finance. "I was talking," he said, to Mr. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, a singularly able man, and I asked what has been the result. He said the productivity of labour, the amount of work which is put out by the workmen, has gone up by over 30 and 40 per cent. (Cheers.) I said, "How do they stand it without their liquor?" and he replied, "Stand it! I have lost revenue over it up to sixty-five millions a year, and we certainly cannot afford it, but if I proposed to put it back there would be a revolution in Russia." That is what the Minister of Finance told me. He told me that it is entirely attributable to the act of the Tsar himself. It was a bold and courageous step, one of the most heroic things in the war. One afternoon we had to postpone our conference in Paris, and the French Minister of Finance said, "I have got to go to the Chamber of Deputies, because I am proposing a bill to abolish absinthe." (Cheers.) Absinthe plays the same part in France that whisky plays in this country. Its ravages are terrible. They abolished it by a majority of something like ten to one that afternoon. (Cheers.) That is how those great countries are facing their responsibilities.

The Russian Fleet.

The announcement that the Russian Fleet in the Baltic has been reinforced by modern fighting units is highly gratifying in view of the supremacy in these waters hitherto enjoyed by the Germans. The strength of the Russian Fleet in the Baltic has been a source of mystery ever since the war started. The four Dreadnoughts referred to in Reuter's telegram as laid down in 1909 were actually launched in 1911 and that they were not ready for active service when the war started is amazing, as three years is an abnormal time for the completion of a battleship after she has taken the water, even in Russia. The provision of the necessary equipment has probably been the cause of the long delay. We are not told, nor are we likely to be told, whether the four super-Dreadnoughts laid down in 1912 have now been added to the Fleet as well as the four earlier Dreadnoughts. The former have a displacement of 23,000 tons and carry twelve 12-in. and sixteen 4.7-in. guns. The latter are of 30,000 tons with twelve 14-in. and sixteen 6-in. guns.

The French Commissariat Scandal.

When the war first broke out one had occasional glimpses in the French press of the modest part that was being played by M. Caillaux, the famous financier and ex-Premier, as an officer of Commissariat. Shortly after we heard that M. Caillaux had disappeared on a mysterious mission to the Argentine, since when we have heard nothing more of him. Now one begins to wonder whether all this has any connection with the recent scandal in which the French Paymaster-in-Chief, Desclaux, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and his mistress to two years' imprisonment for misappropriation of stores, for Desclaux was M. Caillaux's private secretary throughout his official career. Desclaux, it appears, consigned quantities of commissariat boxes to the villa of Madame Bechoff, his mistress, who was a fashionable dressmaker in Paris. According to the Paris correspondent of "Truth" the intimacy sprang up when M. Caillaux held the Finance Department. It went on when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prime Minister, and again Finance Minister. In these high posts he had M. Desclaux as his official private secretary. The shooting of M. Edinette, the Editor of the "Figaro," by M. Caillaux obliged that fatal woman's husband to resign last July. In his various offices M. Caillaux had kept on M. Desclaux as official private secretary. The latter fell on his feet at the outset of the war by becoming paymaster, and in a way postmaster to the troops called out.

Jewels for China.

A correspondent writes to say that under the Chinese Empire, in view of the exactions of the officials, it was thought inadvisable and dangerous for personal safety to make any display of wealth by wearing jewels etc. in public; but under the new regime, which is considerably better in this respect, it is quite otherwise. There is a tendency now among the richer classes for personal adornment, so that in China itself a diamond

cutting industry has developed and is carried on with considerable technical skill. In future China is likely to be a great market for selling pearls, diamonds, etc., and our correspondent suggests that firms and merchants already dealing in them should commence exporting these valuables, though in small lots, as an experiment. In former times pearls used to be exported to China, as is proved by the fact that large quantities of them were being returned to India some ten years back, because of the official exactions and oppression. But under the new Republican Government all such fears are dissipated and the richer classes are evincing a strong desire to wear jewels.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willington, who arrived from their Upper India tour yesterday morning, left Bombay last night for Poona en route to Mahabaleswar. Among those present at the Victoria Terminus to see their Excellencies off, were the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Major H. L. Hepper, Rao Bahadur Chunnilal H. Setalvad and others.

Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, left Calcutta yesterday on retirement.

Mr. Victor Murray, Manager in the East for the South British Assurance Company, is to retire after thirty-six years' service.

PROUD TO FIGHT FOR EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN PREMISE AND DEFENCE.

The splendid spirit of Imperial patriotism in Australia finds a vigorous and eloquent exponent in the Right Hon. A. Fisher, the Prime Minister. So far from weakening the tie which binds the Motherland to the Dominions, the war has immeasurably strengthened it. Not a man in Canada, Australia, or New Zealand but feels proud to do what lies in his power and to make sacrifices so that this cause of freedom shall be fought to a successful finish by the British race.

Speaking on this subject and on co-operation between the Dominions in Empire defence, Mr. Fisher said the cost of naval defence was heavy, but it was not a burden that the Australian people feared. "In peace," said the Prime Minister, "they have seen their sons in training with Britain's best, and have been pleased at their showing in the throes of war. They are proud to know what Australian seamen have done, and prouder for the vindication of the national desire to fight and pay for our defence on sea and land. To fight with and for the old land is a privilege and a policy which I am convinced will cause to grow up in these Dominions a race of strong men and brave women, fit inheritors of our destiny."

Referring to the prospects of the Dominions' naval policy to include a union of South Africa, and the Dominion of Canada, Mr. Fisher said:—"It may happen that Africa and Canada combined or individually may not see their way clear to co-operate fully with Australia, or with Australia and New Zealand combined, in this matter. If they do not, I am sure there will be no ill-feeling entertained against them by Australia."

"But in that event you may rely upon it the Commonwealth will carry out its self-imposed double duty of defending its own kith and kin elsewhere. There is no need to point out that the Naval Agreement Act gives the Dominions authority to say in what way their fleets may be used, in either peace or war. That power will not be abused, you may be quite sure; and you may also be sure that ample provision will be made for unity of training, discipline, and action. Admirals who have recently served in Australasian waters have freely and frankly criticised and praised our Australian sailors and defences, but, without exception, have been forced by facts and experience to become advocates of Dominion navies. It may be that the good advice tendered may not yet have penetrated to the conning tower of official authority, but that it will reach there in time, to the lasting benefit of our race, I have no doubt whatever."

"All Australians are now thoroughly convinced that it is their duty to defend themselves. There is no doubt or difference on that question. Further, Australians are equally convinced that they must help the Mother-country and the other Dominions whenever and wherever they are able to do so. I think the moral effect of providing for our own defence is really of very great value to Australia, notwithstanding what it costs. The moral value is worth all it costs. It gives the people more national moral fibre than ever they had before. They realise that, too. They have now been tried; they have been put to the test; and have not been found wanting."

ANILINE DYES.

"RESEARCH ONLY WILL SAVE THE INDUSTRY."

Professor Raphael Meldola spoke of the activities of professional chemists in connection with the war at the annual meeting of the Institute of Chemistry yesterday. The institute, he said, had directed the attention of the Government to the desirability of appointing the special committee to deal with chemical products for which the country had hitherto been largely dependent on German factories.

For the working out of these processes, however, he said no combination of "business" talent was of the slightest value. It was not a business question, but a chemical question, and it was by chemical research alone that our colour industry could be saved. The German colour industry had been built up by the utilisation of the results of research carried on in the factories and Universities and technical schools for a period of over forty years.

To suppose that we could retrieve our position by starting a company, the directorate of which was to consist solely of business people, was ludicrous.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN PIRACY.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE GETS
A SURPRISE.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET REINFORCED

The outward bound West African mail liner Falaba, 4,800 tons, carrying 140 passengers and 120 crew, has been sunk by a submarine. One hundred and forty-five were saved.

The Liverpool steamer Aguila has also been sunk off Pembroke.

A German submarine got a surprise in the North Sea, when the Great Eastern cargo steamer City of Brussels, instead of heaving to as signalled by the submarine, gave her helm a turn and ran over her. The City of Brussels crossed the spot, but there is no evidence that the submarine was actually sunk though one stoker declares he felt the bump.

It is announced the Russian Fleet in the Baltic has been reinforced by modern fighting units, the statement having an important bearing on the whole naval question, since Russia laid down four dreadnoughts in 1909, and four super-dreadnoughts, with nine fourteen-inch guns, in 1912.

It is reported that General von Kluck has been slightly wounded by shrapnel while inspecting the advanced positions in Argonne.

A Petrograd communiqué states that the German counter-offensive west of the Nibmen has been everywhere checked.

The Presbyterian Board for Foreign Missions reports a shocking outrage by Kurds at the village of Gulpashan near the Persian town of Urumiah. The victims were presumably the men and women associated with the Missions. Sixty-five refugees were taken from the French and American Missions and hanged in the Mission yards.

RUMANIA'S NEUTRALITY.

DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE BY GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.
Reuter learns that Germany recently put strong diplomatic pressure on Rumania to allow a German corps to traverse Rumania towards Turkey. Rumania refused.

RIOT OVER A MOSQUE.

DISTURBANCE QUELLED AND
RIOTERS DISPERSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.
A serious disturbance took place on the railway premises near Chitpore late last night. It appears there is a "holy" on the railway property and coolies employed in the vicinity were under the impression that the mosque was to be pulled down. Last night about four hundred Mahomedans assembled near the mosque and made a demonstration. They were armed with bricks and stones. The news was sent to the Railway Police who despatched armed constables to the spot. Stones were thrown at police whereupon reinforcements were telephoned for and armed police sent from Lall Bazar. One police constable was seriously injured but eventually the rioters were dispersed. Armed police were left on guard at the mosque.

WEST AFRICAN MAIL LINER SUNK.

115 CREW AND PASSENGERS PERISH.

WEST AFRICAN MAIL
LINER SUNK.

115 LIVES LOST.

GERMANS LAUGH AT DROWNING
BRITONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 29.

The outward bound West African mail liner Falaba, 4,800 tons, carrying 140 passengers and 120 crew, has been sunk by a submarine off Milford Haven.

A Lowestoft trawler rescued about 140 survivors from passengers and crew.

The survivors relate that the submarine circled around the people in water laughing at their struggles.

The Falaba's passenger list included 95 first class, and 55 second.

Among them were some doctors from the Nigerian medical service and a number of West African Government officials.

It transpires that the Falaba went full speed ahead and that the chase lasted half an hour.

According to the latest information, 145 were saved.

The Press Bureau confirms the sinking of the Falaba in ten minutes, out of the crew and passenger list of 250 about 140 being saved.

It is feared that many were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

Another account says the commander of the submarine said he would give ten minutes to launch the boats, but before they could be lowered a torpedo struck the vital spot and terrible scenes ensued.

Some boats were smashed while others were swamped.

The Falaba sank rapidly and people were thrown into the sea.

The account confirms that the Germans laughed at the drowning Britons.

The skipper of the trawler had previously spotted the submarine, and his fortuitous presence enabled him to start the rescue promptly.

The survivors suffered greatly from cold. There were pathetic scenes at Paddington when the survivors arrived.

LARGEST SUBMARINE EVER SEEN.

A medical sergeant, in an interview, said, that the last boat had been swung out and he had just taken his seat, when the submarine, which was fifty yards distant, fired.

He saw the torpedo coming, and it passed beneath the boat, striking the ship. The davits, snapped and the boats fell.

The sergeant swam for half an hour before he was picked up. There was no panic.

Four boats were launched, two of which were smashed. Two were overturned.

It was the largest submarine he had ever seen. It carried no number.

The Falaba's quartermaster said the liner was struck amidships and turned over. She sank in four minutes.

There were eight women on board, two of whom refused to leave and were drowned.

The Sergeant and Quartermaster said that the crew of the submarine, while people were being drowned, laughed like babies.

LIVERPOOL STEAMER SUNK

ABOUT TWENTY DROWNED.

LONDON, Mar. 30.
A submarine sank the Liverpool steamer Aguila off Pembroke. Twenty of the crew were landed at Fishguard, about a score being drowned.

The Aguila was a steamer of 1,204 tons net register, built in 1909, and owned by Agila S. S. Co., Ltd.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, March 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Berne correspondent sends a trustworthy report from Berlin to the effect that an important demonstration of working class women against the war took place in front of the Reichstag building on the 18th March.

The police tried twice to disperse the crowd but failed.

Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist, who has since been sent to the western front received an ovation.

A SURPRISE PACKET.

GERMAN SUBMARINE'S
DISCOMFITURE.

"WE CAN GET THE BLIGHTER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
ROTTERDAM, March 29.

A German submarine got a surprise in the North Sea yesterday. She was lying eight miles from the Maas lightship and firing the signal to heave to when the Great Eastern cargo steamer City of Brussels appeared.

Captain Wyatt ignored the submarine's order and shouted "Put her helm over, I think we can get the blighter." The City of Brussels crossed the spot but there is no evidence that the submarine was sunk, although one stoker declares that he felt the bump.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET

IMPORTANT MODERN REINFORCEMENTS

PETROGRAD, March 29.

It is announced that the Russian Fleet in the Baltic has been reinforced by modern fighting units and affords additional strength to Russian coast towns.

This statement has an important bearing on the whole naval question, since Russia laid down four Dreadnoughts in 1909 and four super-Dreadnoughts with nine fourteen-inch guns in 1912.

RUSSIA'S MASTERY IN BLACK
SEA.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The news of the bombardment of the Bosphorus has aroused great enthusiasm in Russia.

Newspapers say it proves Russia's undisputed mastery in the Black Sea and the intimate and successful co-ordination of all the movements of the Allies.

TURKISH TROOPS IN GALLIOLI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, March 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Athens correspondent says the majority of the troops have left Constantinople for Gallipoli. All the warships are in the Golden Horn except the Hamidieh in the outer harbour and the Goben in dock.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

RUSSIAN TROOPS REPULSE TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 30.

It is officially stated that Russian troops repulsed the Turks in the region of Ardvin on the left bank of the Chorokh.

APPALLING OUTRAGE BY
KURDS.

REFUGEES HANGED IN MISSION YARDS

LONDON, March 27.

A cablegram to the Presbyterian Board for Foreign Missions says that all the men at Gulpashan, a village near Urumiah, have been shot by Kurds for the women violated. Sixty-five refugees were taken from the French and American Missions and hanged on gibbets erected in the Mission yards.

Urumiah is a town and lake of Persia in the province of Azerbaijan. The town is situated in N. latitude 37.35, E longitude 45.10, about 10 miles west of the lake, at an altitude of 4,300 feet above sea-level. It is walled and the inhabitants consist of a mixture of Nestorians, Jews and Mahomedans of the Shia sect, the latter largely predominating. A very efficient educational agency has existed since 1833, established under the American Board of Foreign Missions, and which was extended of late years to many other missions.

Urumiah is historically interesting as having been the birthplace of Zoroaster, and for several subsequent ages the sacred city of the fire-worshippers, of whose descendants still survive in the remote valleys of Khorassan. Of the author of the Zend-avesta and his followers, however, Urumiah preserves but few traces. Several lofty mounds, composed entirely of ashes, and varying in height from 60 to 100 feet, remain to point out the site of the altars whereon their rites were celebrated; but except these and some temple caves in the neighbouring mountains, there is little to remind one of the sacred fires and their worshippers. The lake, which takes its name from the town, is little less than an inland sea, being 30 miles in length and 20 in breadth, with a circuit of rather over 300 miles. Its waters are so salt that fish cannot live in them; and from them and the broad girdle of pure salt washed up all round its bank, the greater part of Kurdistan is supplied with this article.

VON KLUCK SLIGHTLY
WOUNDED.

NIEUPORT BOMBARDED.

MUCH ACTIVITY IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 29.

The western front is comparatively quiet. General von Kluck has been slightly wounded by shrapnel while inspecting the advanced positions in Argonne.

PARIS, Mar. 30.

The evening communiqué said: "The enemy bombarded Nieuport. There has been artillery action at Beau Sejour and in Champagne. Much activity is reported, chiefly consisting of bomb-throwing, at Bagatelle and in Argonne."

GERMAN OBSERVATION POST
BLOWN UP.

TRENCH FIGHTING AT LES EPARGES.

PARIS, March 29.

A communiqué says:—We blew up with a mine the German observation post in the Xpres region.

The enemy tried to retake the trenches at Les Eparges which they had lost on the 27th. But after a violent engagement our gain was entirely maintained.

The enemy set foot in some parts of their old trenches, but we made progress in other parts.

FIGHTING ON THE NIEMEN.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 30.

A communiqué states that the German counter-offensive west of the Niemen has been everywhere checked.

A German battalion crossed a frozen lake with the object of getting to the Russian rear. They were attacked with the bayonet and annihilated.

Persistent Austrian attacks in the Carpathians between Bartfeld and Gorlitz were repulsed.

The Russians advanced in the direction of Baligrod.

GERMAN FAILURE IN THE EAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, March 30.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The Russian offensive movement continues to gain ground. The line of operations now extends from the Baltic to the Bosphorus with a flank in Asia Minor.

Fresh Russian troops have been brought into line. Everywhere there are still plenty of reserves trained or in training.

Every device by the Germans has failed to bring about decisive results. They are now trying to lay siege to fortress points in the hope of weakening the line. No Russian successes are issued in Berlin. Hindenburg is still shown as victorious everywhere. He has become the hope of Germany.

Public attention is diverted from the west where the Germans lost ground lately.

Our Territorials are reported to be doing well.

SATISFACTORY RECRUITING IN THE
PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 30.

At a Durbar held at Rawalpindi on Friday last the Lieutenant-Governor expressed pleasure at the decrease in crime in Rawalpindi and said: "If the present satisfactory state of affairs continue till June the punitive levy imposed last year on Rawalpindi Tehsil and part of Gujar Khan for three years will be discontinued at the end of the first year."

His Honour congratulated the people of Rawalpindi, Attock and Jhelum on their splendid response to the call for men in defence of the Empire and said that the presence of General Sir G. Kitson, Commanding the Division, shows that the military authorities desire to join in this recognition. Figures from the military authorities show that out of 45,000 recruits raised throughout India from the beginning of the war up to 1st March one half or more were raised from the Punjab as a whole, of which 10,000 were from the Rawalpindi recruiting centre. The first Indian soldier to receive the Victoria Cross was Jhelum man, Khuda Dad Khan, of the 129th Baluchis.

In Meerwali and Shahpur the result, said his Honour, has been disappointing except in endurance and pluck."

SUCCESS OF THE WAR.

"PURELY A QUESTION OF
MUNITIONS."

SUPPRESSING THE DRINK EVIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Mar. 30.

Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of the Shipbuilding Employers Federation, who after mentioning that none of them were totalitarians urged the total closing of public-houses and clubs in areas where munitions were produced.

They declared that excessive drinking was seriously interfering with the output.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had had an audience of the King that morning and his Majesty was deeply concerned with the question.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was convinced the country was beginning to realise the gravity of the position arising from drink facilities and that the feeling was growing that only root and branch methods would be of the slightest avail.

Success in the war was now purely a question of munitions which was the conviction of Earl Kitchener as well as of Sir John French.

The Chancellor said the representations of the deputation would carry great weight with the Cabinet in making a final decision.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

WOUNDED.

Major T. Archdale, Artillery.

Lieut. A. Belfrage, Argill and Sutherland.

Lieut. V. Cecil, Hampshires.

Second-Lieut. M. Colbourne, Berkshires.

Second-Lieut. F. Hickman, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. W. K. Macdonald, Liverpools.

Lieut. C. E. A. Terry, East Kents.

Second-Lieut. F. Watts, Worcesters.

Lieut. A. Gardner, Essex.

Major L. St. H. Morley, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieut. A. Stapley, Essex.

Second-Lieut. W. M. Drake, Artillery.

Captain George Hopwood, Coldstreams.

Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, Medicals.

Second-Lieut. W. M. Nicholls, Artillery.

Lieut. L. Rattray, Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieut. G. R. Smyth, Liverpools.

MISSING.

Lieut. G. Mapplebeck, Liverpools (Flying Corps).

Lieut. A. St. J. Warrand, Black Watch (Flying Corps).

NOW MISSING.

Captain E. Schooling, Warwick.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut. J. D. Smalley, Cambridgeshires.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut. E. Douglas, Welsh Regiment.

LONDON, March 29.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. H. B. Macdonald, Artillery.

Lieut. K. Musgrave, York and Lancasters.

Second-Lieut. H. Nesbit, East Kents.

Captain H. Seward, Royal Scots.

MURDER OF A MONEY LENDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Mar. 30.

Particulars have been received at Tinnevely of a murder which took place near Sivalperi, a few days ago, the victim being Aiyemperumal Pillay, a wealthy money-lender of the place.

A few nights ago the man was decoyed from his house by some unknown persons and his headless body was subsequently found buried in a water course near the village.

It is alleged that the deceased had a number of enemies who bore a grudge against him on account of his methods of business and the murder was the result of a conspiracy between them.

In the case of the Tivana Clan which has set a splendid example of loyalty and self-sacrifice.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer congratulated the Indian troops on the exhibition of loyalty and martial spirit unsurpassed in the history of the Indian Empire, while on the battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa they have shown that "they are second to none in endurance and pluck."

GERMANY AND INDIA.

THE GERMAN DEBT.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE
KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD.

The following is the second article by Mr. William Archer in the "Daily News and Leader" in which the writer proves that Indians whom Germany has designated as "dusky barbarians" were the leaders of thought in ancient times whom their distinguished philosophers had, till the outbreak of the war, extolled to the utmost for their rich stores of philosophy, arithmetic, etc., etc. The first article appeared in our issue of the 25th instant.

It must be owned that, until she found herself under the disagreeable necessity of meeting Indians in the field, Germany had not been grudging in her admissions of indebtedness to India. In my last article I quoted a few of the passages in which Dousen celebrates the ancient philosophy and the modern culture of the Hindus. Let us now turn to another Orientalist, Professor Leopold von Schroeder, who delivered in 1899 a lecture on "India's Spiritual Significance for Europe." Professor von Schroeder begins by maintaining, what other scholars, dry, that Pythagoras owed much of his philosophy to India. He declares, for instance, that Pythagorean Theorem—more familiar to schoolboys as the 47th Proposition of Euclid—was known in India long before that of Pythagoras. He also thinks that Eleatic philosophers may have been quite certain that the Neo-Platonists were influenced by Indian thought.

But it was the first Muhammadan that really began to pick the brains of India. Many discoveries which are attributed to the Arabs were really of Indian origin. "First of all," says the Professor, "I will mention one which to some people may almost seem trifling, but which has been, and still is, of immeasurable value to civilisation at large: I mean the so-called Arabic numerals, with which the whole world now reckons. They are an invention of the Indians."

It was the Indians, too, who were the masters of the Arabs in arithmetic and algebra: it was they who invented chess (a doubtful boon); "in the theory of music they appear to have shown the way to Europe;" and we owe to them a very great part of our stock of fables and fairy tales.

The treasures of Indian literature and philosophy were brought to the knowledge of Germany by British scholars in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Germany greeted them with instant enthusiasm, and was soon plunged over head and ears in the study of the Vedas, the Upanishads, the mighty epics, and the drama. The "Sakuntala" of Kalidasa elicited from Goethe the famous quatrain:

Would'st thou the young year's blossoms
and the fruits of its decline,
And all by which the soul is charmed,
enraptured, feasted, fed?
Would'st thou the earth and heaven itself
in one sole name combine?
I name thee, O Sakuntala, and all at once is said.

Wilhelm von Humboldt wrote to Goethe that he thanked God, who had allowed him to live long enough to read the "Bhagavad Gita." The romantic school welcomed the epics in particular with fervour. Friedrich Schlegel published an "epoch making" book, "On the Speech and Wisdom of the Indians," and A. W. Schlegel edited the "Ramayana" and the "Bhagavad Gita." We all know how India haunted the imagination of Heine and Ruckert. The science of Comparative Philology may be said to have originated in the Sanskrit studies of Bopp, Grimm, and Pott, which were continued by Lassen, Benfer, Max Mueller, and a host of other scholars.

Turning to philosophy, we find Schopenhauer "steeped in the spirit of India." Of the Upanishads he wrote: "They are the most profitable and elevating reading that can possibly be in the world. They have been my consolation in life, they will be my consolation in death."

Nietzsche, too, speaks with the highest respect of Indian philosophy; and I quoted last week the panegyric upon the Vedanta with which Nietzsche's friend Dousen bade farewell to India. This is only a very rapid summary of the inspiration and stimulus which Germany owes to the literature of the "dusky barbarians" whom she is now so busy denouncing.

It is possible to argue that, whatever the glories of his classical literature—whatever the magnificence of his architecture, the originality of his sculpture, the richness of his painting, and the charm of his music—the Indian is nevertheless a barbarian. But the indignation such a libel aroused in Germany if, instead of being loyal to the Empire, India, German expectations and risibilities! We should then have what is absolutely true—that the nation of the humblest peasant nourished on the "Mahabharata" and "Ramayana." We should assured that under the benediction of the popular cults, in the humblest peasant, the city for metaphysical thought have been reminded the introducing the "logia" wrote:

A country permeated as were uttered by possibly he looked ignorant idolaters same methods which races of Central

We should have to people came to tury, such men Roy, Chunder ly, Telang, the the lamant Sorabji

INTELLIGENCE

H COURT.

LLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY A HIRED
ASSASSIN.

MOND V. THE KING-EMPEROR.
(Heaton and Shah.)

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN INGENIOUS FRAUD.

POONA MEN CONVICTED.

At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Jagtap and the C. I. D., charged Vishwanath Arishta, Sathe and Balwantrao Natu of Poona with cheating. Mr. Burjori F. Joshi of Messrs. R. E. Dadachandji and Co. in respect of two sums of money, namely, Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,900. Inspector E. E. Morris prosecuted; while Mr. K. L. Kamat was for the accused.

The facts of the case have been reported. It was alleged that the two accused came to Bombay some time ago with one S. Gunaji Jagtap and paid a visit to the complainant. Jagtap introduced Sathe as a man, named Kishinath Vishnu Bapat, and said he was willing to give a deposit receipt for Rs. 2,300 as security for Rs. 1,200 already due by Jagtap and demanded Rs. 1,000 on the receipt. The first accused stated that he was Bapat and that he would endorse the receipt, note if necessary. Eventually the two accused induced the complainant to advance Rs. 400. Later on in October they arranged that he should send them 2000 rupees and that they would send him onions to Bombay for sale on commission. On the 16th October the first accused sent a letter from Poona stating he had booked 15000 rupees of onions and had drawn a hundi for Rs. 1,900 on him. The next day the complainant received a railway receipt for 15000 rupees of onions, and on the strength of it he paid the amount of Rs. 1,900. Subsequently he discovered that only one bag of onions was sent by the accused from Poona and that the figure on the railway receipt had been altered to induce him to honour the "hundi".

Mr. Morris, in summing up the case for the Crown, pointed out that the accused were educated men who had shown great ingenuity in the manner in which they had hedged themselves about with material to give the case a civil aspect.

In convicting the accused the Magistrate said the accused had committed the fraud in a very ingenious manner. The Police concern of prompt action had been able to recover a large portion of the money and had put up such a complete chain of evidence that left no possible doubt in the mind of the court. The Magistrate said it was his duty to thank Inspector Morris and his subordinates, also Mr. Kamat, appearing for the defence, for the assistance they had given him in the case. Taking into consideration that the accused were both 30 years of age the Magistrate sentenced the first accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Musaji Kaderbhoy in respect of Rs. 1,100. Mr. K. S. Pandit, barrister, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that about seven years ago Musaji Kaderbhoy was examined as a witness in a suit before Mr. Justice Beaman, who subsequently sanctioned his prosecution on charges of forgery and perjury. A warrant was issued against him but before it could be executed he absconded from Bombay. Whilst there he was told by the accused through friends that he had been in India and had been in Bombay and that he could get him released if he returned to Bombay. Upon these representations Musaji Kaderbhoy returned to Bombay, where it was alleged the accused misappropriated to his own use.

The defence was that the accused never gave it to be used in India and had had no intercourse with high officials and that the money was spent in legal expenses. The Magistrate convicted the accused, but taking into consideration the fact that he had been in India and had been in Bombay and that he could get him released if he returned to Bombay, he sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Hingaji Mohanji with cheating one Ragunath Gopal, in respect of Rs. 30. It was alleged that about eight days ago the accused went to the complainant's shop, a broker, offered to supply the complainant with sugar at a cheaper rate than what he was paying. The complainant agreed to purchase some sugar and they went to Mandvi, where the accused induced the complainant to part with Rs. 30 in advance. The money was sent into a godown. He (the accused) subsequently returned saying the goods would be sent to the complainant's shop in the course of the day. No sugar, however, was sent. Consequently the complainant asked the accused to return his money. The accused returned Rs. 11, promising to pay the balance the next day. He did not return the balance and he was handed over to the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH VICTORIA DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Nainpail charged Sub-inspector P. S. D. with driving with such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life. Mr. Bahamansa H. Daruwalla defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 1st February the accused drove so fast near the Tanks along Grant Road that he ran over a Hindoo boy. The boy was run over and his left leg fractured. The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the victim was driven at an open nary speed and the boy was knocked down as he was crossing the road in a careless manner. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50. Out of the amount, if recovered, Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the boy as compensation.

TODDY OR VINEGAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Chief Excise Inspector Nariman charged Sheikh Samsher, driver of the steamer Mahanadi, with importing six bottles of toddy from Mangalore. Mr. Asad, barrister, and Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused. The prosecution alleged that on the 9th instant Preventive Inspector D'Costa noticed the accused passing six bottles through the main gate of the Prince of Wales Dock. On their contents being examined it was found that it was vinegar. The accused contended that it was vinegar, and was not toddy. The case was referred to Mr. Potts, who after consulting Mr. Kelly, the head gauger, forwarded it to the Excise Department. The accused was arrested by Mr. Nariman on the strength of inquiries made by him and placed before the Magistrate. The accused again contended that the bottles contained vinegar and not toddy. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25.

Orders to provide ten million sets of dominoes, chess and draughts for the armies of Britain, France and Russia have been given in the United Kingdom.

THE "COMRADE"
APPEAL.FULL JUDGMENT OF THE
CHIEF COURT.IMPOSSIBLE TO JUSTIFY THE
ARTICLE.

The following is the full text of the judgment of the Chief Court of the Punjab in the appeal of "The Comrade" and "The Hamdard" press against the forfeiture of its security:

This is an application under section 17 of the Indian Press Act I of 1910 to set aside an order passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd November, 1914 against the applicant Farook Ali, keeper of the "Comrade" and the "Hamdard" Press, Delhi, declaring the security of Rs. 2,000, deposited in respect of the said Press to be forfeited under section 4 (1) of the Act in consequence of an article entitled the "Choice of the Turks" published in the "Comrade" of the 26th September, 1914, and further declaring forfeiture of all copies of the "Comrade" newspaper issued on that date. It is unnecessary to recite the order in full as both it and the article in question have been printed in the paperbook.

The article is very long covering some 36 pages of print, and is objected to by Government in respect of (1) the whole tenor of the article, and (2) particular passages indicated in the schedule. The virtual applicant is not the keeper of the Press but Mr. Mohamed Ali, Editor of the newspaper and the admitted writer of the article. This gentleman appeared before us in person as well as by Counsel, and gave a very full explanation of the circumstances under which the article was written and of the motives which guided him. He also in reply to questions gave an interesting sketch of his previous career both in India and in England. It is understood that after many years in the Aligarh College he took his degree at the Allahabad University in 1898, and then went to Oxford where he again graduated, with honours in the School of History. Returning to India in 1902, he served in various capacities in the Rampur and Baroda State, and in 1911 he started the "Comrade" in Calcutta. From September 1912, the newspaper has been published in Delhi, and has continuously edited except for a short period during which he returned to England in the autumn of 1913. From the manner in which he conducted a good part of the proceedings before us, we recognise that he is a highly educated man of considerable journalistic capacity.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S DEFENCE.

The order of forfeiture is framed with special reference to the last portion of Clause (C) under section 4 (1) of the Act, the allegation being that the article is "likely or has a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference or suggestion or otherwise, to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India." Explanation I to the section amplifies the expression "disaffection" as including disloyalty and all feelings of enmity, while Explanation II prescribes the extent to which newspaper comment on the administrative or other action of Government is permitted. The main line of argument adopted by Counsel and by Mr. Mohamed Ali himself is that the article under discussion cannot be treated as one tending to excite disaffection and that its publication is therefore protected by the terms of the Act. We have been asked to hold that the article is nothing more than a straightforward criticism of the foreign policy of Government in England, and that it is in so far as the writer advocated a different policy, he was actuated by a genuine desire to save both the British and the Turkish Governments from the risk of war, which was imminent at the time and which actually broke out some six weeks later.

Mr. Mohamed Ali has already had trouble under the Press Act at Calcutta in connection with the case reported as I.L.R. XLII, Cal. 466, and he readily admits that he himself knew quite well that his article was of a risky nature, giving rise to his own explanation of the "choice of the foreign policy" as a more practical purpose. At page 4 of the paperbook his professed object was to put forward the case of Turkey in a new light as a rejoinder to an article also entitled "The Choice of the Turks" which had appeared in the "Times" of London on the 26th August.

Taking the warnings of "The Times" to Turkey as his text, the scheme of his article was to point out that Turkey had serious grievances against Russia and France, against various other countries, with which we are not immediately concerned, and to make considerable extent against the British Government. As regards the latter, sins of commission were alleged with reference more particularly to the continued occupation of Egypt, the attack by Italy on Tripoli, and the recent exercise of a right of pre-emption over certain Turkish warships, and sins of omission in so far as the British Government had failed to check the repeated spoliation of Turkey by other Powers. It was urged that in order to save Turkey from the risk of drifting into war against Great Britain and her Allies, and to win her over entirely to the sides of the Allies, Egypt should be immediately evacuated by the British as an act of grace. Turkey was at the same time warned that she must be on her guard against allowing herself to be treated as a cat's paw by Germany, and was informed in the clearest manner, in terms to which no exception can be taken that it would be the

duty of India to stand aside altogether and to refrain from coming to her assistance in any way.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF EGYPT.

We do not know what pretension Mr. Mohamed Ali may have to intimate knowledge of Turkish affairs, or to influence with the authorities at Constantinople, but he has admitted that as regards Egypt he has no first hand knowledge and that he has never even stayed in the country except once for twelve hours during the night. It was a little difficult to understand precisely what he meant by the evacuation of Egypt, and he had apparently never considered what views the Egyptians might have on the subject, but his contention seems to have been that the British Civil and Military Administration should come to an abrupt end at once, and the country should be made over unconditionally to Turkey. Whatever may be thought of the lack of political insight indicated by views of the "Times," more especially at a time like the present when the security of Egypt means so much to the Government and people of India, it is quite possible that an article could have been framed on these lines without giving offence or inviting more in the way of hostile criticism than caustic reflections on the writers' sanity of judgment and either knowledge or capacity to educate his readers on such grave topics. The charitable view would then have been that the writer had much overestimated his ability to discuss high politics of the kind with discrimination and had allowed his zeal for the wrongs of Turkey to obscure his discretion as an editor. We were told that the article was written hurriedly against time in view of the emergent crisis then developing so that too much should not be made of the occasional slips of an overfluent pen. The natural reply would be that a prudent man would weigh his words with great care and avoid saying anything in any way liable to misconception in India.

INCOMPATIBLE WITH GOOD FAITH.

Unfortunately the course taken by Mr. Mohamed Ali appears to us to have been the unmistakable opposite, and after considering the article as a whole with the greatest care, we feel obliged to say that we are not surprised at the action taken by the Government. There are many passages in the article, some of them not scheduled, which appear to us wholly incompatible with the writer's good faith.

Turning to a long section at pages 12 to 15 of which the head note in particular has been scheduled, probably as indicating that the entire section is objectionable it is observed that the writer starts with the intention of refraining from going over old grounds once again with reference to the British occupation of Egypt, lest he might be thought desirous of exciting the Turks and Egyptians or the Mussulmans of India with a view to embarrass the authorities in India and in England. Immediately after, however, he proceeds to string together a whole series of quotations from speeches and documents with the object of doing precisely that which he professed his unwillingness to do by suggestions that the British Government had broken faith in regard to Egypt not once but many times, special care being taken to omit reference to the well known facts of Egyptian history during the last thirty years which have rendered it impossible to leave the country to the serious risks involved in relaxation of British control.

Following up this method of stating the case the article goes on to contend plainly enough that the Turks and Egyptians were entitled to demand the evacuation of Egypt by force. It is true that the writer qualifies his opinion by saying that force is wholly inexpedient at this juncture. It does so however solely because he thinks that Turkey is for the moment too exhausted by recent wars, and he suggests that the better policy would be for her to defer the pressing of her demands by force till England in her turn may become exhausted by the present war. Through these sections of the article there is a suggestion of postponement of forcible interference by Turkey. She is told for instance to beware of peace at any price to make sure that she fights her battles on her own account and not as a tool of Germany; to refrain from her "clamant revenge" but from motives of expediency only, and in short to beware how she makes her choice, but if it should be for war to pursue it "till the claims both of honor and self-interest are satisfied." Mixed up with all this there are protestations that it is impossible for India to assist her, which are again neutralised by a suggestion that in India public opinion is not what it appears to be on the surface and that the writer's opinions are shared by a vast majority of Indians. This is followed by the words "Had the country not been demoralised by the constant condemnation of the unpalatable truths and the repeated reward of cheap lies, every one in India would be confessing the same admiration openly." The passage last quoted has been dragged in after a diatribe against vilification of Germany, with a suggestive comment that however badly the Germans may possibly have behaved, they have not yet descended to the plane on which the dead are robbed of their last resting place, words which were explained by Mr. Mohamed Ali as containing an allusion to the Mahdi's tomb incident after the battle of Omdurman in 1898.

A CLOUD OF VERBIAGE.

We do not wish to lay too much stress on isolated passages, but together in this way by the writer's views are conveyed under such a cloud of verbiage that we find it difficult to arrive at the tenor of the whole article without extracting portions which appear to convey the real meaning from a mass of more or less irrelevant context. We are entirely unable to accept Counsel's explanation that the tenor of the article is commendable for its sound sense at a critical time, and at least it was an honest expression of personal opinion given in the interest of Great Britain. Mr. Mohamed Ali's personal explanation was indeed on somewhat different lines. He presented that he was writing for a comparatively small community of highly educated persons, who would be incapable of misinterpreting the article as an act of disaffection.

India. He told us that the circulation of the "Comrade" was about three thousand copies only and that writing of this class could have no possible effect upon the masses in India. This is no doubt literally correct in the sense that the "Comrade" is caviare to the general, but we do not think it unjust to assume that a man of Mr. Mohamed Ali's ability and pretensions as a writer hoped that the limited circle of his readers would take their cue from him and in their turn do their best to spread similar ideas throughout the country. The contagious process by which Indian communities assimilate misleading doctrine is liable to work with unexpected rapidity.

A HOMELY ILLUSTRATION.

No useful purpose will be served by quoting at greater length from the article and I do not myself think that matters can be made any clearer by elaborate discussion of the exact meaning of the word "disaffection" as used in the Act. Counsel for the applicant referred to certain rulings on this point quoted in Dongha's Law of Seditious Libel but they hardly take us further than the statutory explanation under section 4 of the Act that "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity. These are wide words and our duty under section 19 of the Act is strictly limited to consideration of the question whether the Government order of forfeiture is justified by the words and tendencies of the article. In the ruling I. L. R. XLII, Cal. 466, it has been pointed out by the learned Chief Justice of Calcutta that the Court has by law only the narrowest power of intervention. Government has sources of information which are not available to Courts and applicants for relief under section 17 of the Act must always be in the difficult position that it is nearly impossible for him to disprove the correctness of the conclusion at which Government may have arrived. Our own difficulty in these cases is enhanced by the irrelevance of a writer's intentions or motives even if we assume that they may be unobjectionable in themselves, it is the possible result and the intentions which have to be considered. To use a homely illustration, a man carries a lighted candle into a powder magazine to search for something which he wants, may as far as his intention goes be free from blame, but in view of possible and even probable results his act constitutes criminal negligence. In estimating the results of writing of the kind before us, we are necessarily guided, to so large an extent, by the conclusion arrived at by the Government under its wider knowledge of all that may be going on beneath a surface in India that we could hardly interfere with propriety unless it was obvious that there had been some palpable misunderstanding of the writing called in question.

NOT A CASE FOR INTERFERENCE.

In putting the case in this extreme form I do not wish it to be inferred that serious doubt is entertained as to the tendency of the particular article. It appears to me to be impossible to justify writings of the kind at a time when the feelings of the Mussulman population in India were already being excited and strained under the grave developments of the present war. Any responsible editor in India who seizes such a time and opportunity for ventilating his personal opinions in the manner described, does so at great personal risk. He must know perfectly well that the disaffected in India will disregard his own protestations and advice of loyalty, however well expressed, and will be stirred only by those portions of an article which appeal to their passions. It is not for us to say whether this appeal has any chance of success or not. If we are satisfied that the tendency direct or indirect is to excite disloyalty we should not interfere with the action of the Executive Government. In the present case there appear to be grave reasons for thinking that Government has not taken an exaggerated view of the harm which can be done in this way either by direct suggestion or by the still more pernicious use of innuendo. My conclusion is therefore that this is emphatically not a case for interference by the Court even if our powers of interference were wider than we conceive them to be.

The applicant has in support of his case prepared a supplementary paperbook with reference to section 20 of the Act. As regards this all that need be said is that in so far as the reprint is confined to prior or subsequent articles in the "Comrade," it does not take the case to any material extent. The rest of the subject-matter reprinted lies outside the scope of section 20 and is so entirely irrelevant that we declined to allow any use to be made of it at the hearing.

Subject to anything which my learned colleagues may desire to add, I must hold that the applicant has failed to convince us that there is even much to be said in his favour. The writer of the article has deliberately gone out of his way to promulgate his views in a form which directly tends to excite disaffection towards Government both in England and in India. The application for relief should therefore be dismissed. The Government advocate has asked for costs and though we have allowed costs in previous cases we should do so here considering the importance of the case and the necessity with which it has been presented by the applicant's behalf. I award the applicant's fee at Rs. 250.

STRANGE EUROPEAN
BANDRA.

One G. Watson, a European alias, was on Monday Inspector New, of the Mr. Cowan Sub-Division, under the Inspector said he had been roaming about at N. Mahomedan costume means of subsistence deserted from the Bombay from which since January last of Abdul Aziz and the Mahomedan accused eked out places of his history. The inquiry was conducted by a comparatively small community of highly educated persons, who would be incapable of misinterpreting the article as an act of disaffection.

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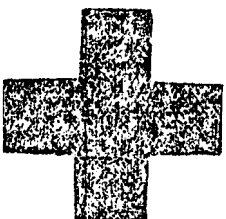
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ANARCHISM AND DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S SUGGESTIONS ON THE SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 30.

At the annual meeting of the British Indian Association, the President, the Maharaja of Burdwan, referring to the anarchical crimes in Bengal said:—"I am not one of those who feel unduly alarmed at the recrudescence of political dacoities or highway robberies in Bengal or the outrages that have taken place recently, whilst I deeply regret these occurrences as a law-abiding citizen I feel a humiliation that repressive measures should be necessary. I think and I think so deeply that the time has come for our public men to seriously consider how best to cope with the situation."

DISEASED IDEAS.

In my opinion what we have got to do and what we should do at once is in the first place at every centre of education by organisations and demonstrations to emphasise upon the young men and their teachers that any kind of lawlessness is ruinous to the cause of making India a self-governing part of the Imperial Federation and to put before them that as they are the very men who will have to be the future leaders to see the fulfilment of our desires they must desist from those diseased ideas of liberation and freedom."

In the second place we have got to bring home to every politician in Bengal that however cultured we may be, however advanced we may think ourselves to be, England with all her liberal ideas of equality, freedom, and justice, will not give us further privileges after the war is over if the present deplorable state of things continues. BETTER FEELING BETWEEN PEOPLE

AND POLICE.

Lastly, and I think this to be the most important, we realise that unless and until there is a better feeling between the people and the police there can be no reduction of crimes nor a better detection of them. We cannot deny that the feeling between the public and the police is, to say the least, most unsatisfactory. Unless and until the police can command confidence of the public and the people have more faith in the police and more sympathy for their work, no amount of repressive measures, no amount of demonstrations, no amount of articles in the press, no amount of outbursts of loyalty will have the desired result. I therefore think the British Indian Association should without delay memorialise the Government of Bengal to appoint a mixed commission of officials and non-officials, Europeans and Indians, to enquire into the real cause of the strained relationship between the public and the police. This commission, if appointed, should be a strong one, a fearless one and should point out the defects that may exist in the police organisation and should find out why the public, who are after all the real sufferers should, in face of these constant dacoities and outrages, continue to be unsympathetic towards the police."

POLICE INSPECTOR MURDER CASE.

BOY ARRESTED WITH CARTRIDGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADARIPUR, Mar. 30.

Recently Mr. Bartley, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. McKinstry, Assistant Superintendent, proceeded to the village Khalva to search the house of Chitrapria Ray alleged to be the murderer of Sub-Inspector Mukerjee in Cornwallis Square, Calcutta. While the search was proceeding Chitrapria's nephew Kantipria, a lad of 18, was found escaping through the back door. Mr. McKinstry followed and arrested him and found in his possession twenty cartridges of Mauser pistol in two well-packed cases. The boy was sent up for trial under Section 19 of the Arms Act. Kanti made statement before the Magistrate saying that 6 or 7 months ago Chitrapria took him to certain broken wall of their houses and told him that he had kept in a crevice therein 20 cartridges which he must not disclose to anybody on pain of death. He tried to remove them from the hiding place to avoid detection. Several witnesses were examined yesterday and the case was postponed for further hearing.

TAXI-CAB DACOITY CASE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

Yesterday before Mr. Bartley, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, Sital Krishna Ghosh and six other Bengalee students were placed on trial on the charge of having committed dacoity in a taxi cab at Garden Reach. Three of the accused were discharged as there was no evidence against them. The case against the rest was adjourned. As the accused were about to leave the court one of them stepped forward and said that two Bengali police officers came to him one day in the jail and suggested that he should make a confession implicating Sital Krishna Ghosh and several other persons and held out hopes of getting a lucrative appointment for him. The magistrate recorded his statement on oath.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A PISTOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

Before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday Radha Charan and three other youths were placed on a charge of illegal possession of a Mauser pistol under the Arms Act. Mr. P. L. Roy who represented the Crown said that after the evidence was gone into, the accused would be charged with conspiracy. The revolver found with the accused formed one of the fifty pistols stolen from Rodda & Co.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Lowman,

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the "Countess of Dufferin Fund" was held yesterday afternoon in the Secretariat, her Excellency Lady Willingdon presiding.

The following annual report was presented to the meeting by Mr. Jehangir D. Framje, honorary secretary:—

The Central Committee have much pleasure in reporting another year of satisfactory work during the year ending 30th November, 1914. The training school for nurses at the Cama and Allibless Hospitals is running at full strength, and Miss H. M. Thacker, the Lady Superintendent, deserves great credit for carrying it on successfully.

At the last annual General meeting held at Government House, Malabar Point, on 24th March, 1914, her Excellency Lady Willingdon, the Lady President, nominated the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., as Vice-President, of the Association, in place of the Hon. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who had left Bombay for India.

During the year under report, financial aid was given to the Ahmednagar Branch, Mahikantia Agency, Virangaum Municipality, Rajal Municipality and pupil-nurse Tulsabai for her training at the Sir J. J. Hospital.

There were held during the year four meetings of the Central Committee.

The Committee desires to offer their most grateful thanks to the Trustees of the Wadia Charities for continuing their generous contribution of Rs. 7,000 to the Association, which is a source of great assistance to the Bombay Branch of the Dufferin Fund.

The Committee offer their sincere thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have become life members or annual subscribers to the Association. They hope that others who have not yet joined will try to help the cause by becoming members of the Association. The annual subscription is only Rs. 25 and a donation of Rs. 250 secures a life membership.

The Accountant-General, Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., has very kindly allowed the accounts to be audited in his office.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. G. F. Parukh, seconded by Mr. Ratansi Mulji, the report and the accounts were approved and adopted.

A central committee was then appointed, and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill having resigned his office as Vice-President, her Excellency nominated Sir Sassoon J. David in his place.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill then moved "that with a view to keeping in closer touch with the results of the work of the branch, the Secretary should ascertain through Dr. J. A. Turner, Dr. Miss Benson, and other sources, what the nurses trained at the Cama Hospital during the past ten years are now actually doing." Mr. Hill said that if they had such a record, it would be of very great use to them as it would show what further inducements were necessary.

The Hon. Sir Jamshejji Jijibhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Hill next moved "that the Secretary be asked to place himself in communication with Dr. Turner in order to ascertain whether, and if so to what extent, the fund can assist directly in the provision of trained nurses for the furtherance of her Excellency Lady Willingdon's scheme for the training of midwives, and that he should be requested to report to her Excellency the President the results of his inquiries by 30th June."

Sir Bhalechandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was passed unanimously. Mr. Hill next moved "that at the next general meeting it be considered whether, in virtue of the power of rule 62 of the rules and regulations of the Bombay branch, it is not desirable to provide by an alteration of rule 5 of the rules that the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality and the solicitor to Government be ex-officio members of the Central Committee." Mr. Hill said that if the rule were so amended, they would get the benefit of the advice of these two officers.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried.

On the motion of Dr. Miss Benson, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, a following resolution was also adopted: "That the honorary secretary and the Central Committee do address Government with a view to obtaining information and making a report on the present conditions of supply of female medical aid, including nursing, in this Presidency."

On the motion of Lady Jehangir, seconded by the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to her Excellency for presiding.

The "Englishman" announces that Second Lieutenant J. W. H. Greig, Indian Army Reserve, lately assistant of the Chartered Bank, Calcutta, has been killed in action. Mr. Greig was a member of the Calcutta Light Horse and was gazetted to the Cavalry branch on February 20th.

examined said that in connection with the Garden Reach dacoity case he searched the premises No. 20 Fakir Chand Mitter Street and found all the four accused there and the revolver. The case was adjourned, the accused being sent to the lock-up.

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THE ARCADE,
BOMBAY.

THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

DETERMINATION OF THE ALLIES.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

PROPOSAL FOR SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE OF CREDIT.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons on Monday March 3, that as a retaliatory measure against the German submarine "blockade," the Allies have determined to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching, or leaving Germany. This decision is explained in a statement prepared by the Government, which Mr. Asquith read, and which is as follows:—

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons on March 1, at a quarter to three. After the questions had been disposed of the House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Asquith (Prime Minister) proposed a Supplementary Vote of Credit of £37,000,000 to meet the cost of the public services up to the end of the present month, and also a Vote of Credit of £250,000,000 towards the expenses of the next financial year. He said:—The first of the two Votes which appear on the paper applies only to the financial year which is now expiring. It is a supplementary Vote of Credit. The second, which follows, is a Vote of Credit for the ensuing financial year 1915-16. I think it will probably be convenient if, in submitting the first Vote to the Committee, I offer a distinction between the two, and make a general statement with regard to the whole matter.

Dealing first, for the moment, with the first Vote of Credit, I will refer to the Committee how matters actually stand. On 6th August last year the House voted its first Vote of Credit of £100,000,000, and on the 15th November the House passed a Supplementary Vote of Credit of £225,000,000, raising the total Votes of Credit for the now expiring financial year to £325,000,000. It is found, however, that this amount will not suffice for the expenditure incurred by us up to the 31st March, and we are therefore asking the Committee for a further Vote of £37,000,000 to carry on the public services until that date. If the Committee assent to our proposal, it will raise the total amount granted by the Votes of Credit for the year 1914-15 to £362,000,000.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE VOTES.

I need not say anything as to the terms on which the purposes for which this Vote is required. They are the same as upon the last occasion. But I ought to draw attention to one particular in which the Supplementary Vote, which comes first, differs from the Vote which will be subsequently proposed for the service of the year 1915-16. At the outbreak of the war the ordinary supply on a peace basis had been voted by the House, and consequently a Vote of Credit for the current financial year, like those of all previous occasions, had to be taken in order to provide the amounts necessary for naval and military operations in addition to the ordinary grants of Parliament. Consequently it follows that the expenditure charged or chargeable to Votes of Credit for this financial year represents, broadly speaking, the difference between the expenditure of the country on a peace footing and its expenditure on a war footing. The total on that basis which will be raised if this Supplementary Vote is assented to will be £362,000,000.

For reasons the validity of which the Committee has recognised on previous occasions, I do not think it is desirable to give precise details of the items which made up the Vote, but without entering into that I may roughly apportion the expenditure.

THE ADVANCES TO OUR ALLIES AND THE DOMINIONS.

The army and navy, according to the best estimates that can at present be framed, for the coming year will require approximately £275,000,000. That is in addition to the sums voted before the war for the army and navy, which amounted in the aggregate to £80,400,000. That leaves a balance of £287,000,000 unaccounted for, raised by the Vote of Credit, of which approximately £38,000,000 represents advances for war expenditure made, or being made, to the self-governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, and Protectorates, as explained in the Treasury Note of 17th November, under which His Majesty's Government has undertaken to raise the loans required by the Dominions to meet the heavy expenditure entailed upon them on the credit of the Imperial Exchequer.

In addition to that sum of £38,000,000 there have been advances to Belgium of

of £10,000,000 and to Serbia of a sum of £800,000. Further advances to these two Allies are under consideration, the details of which it is not possible yet to make public. The balance, being roughly £238,000,000, is required for miscellaneous services covered by the Vote of Credit which have not yet been separately specified.

THE DAILY COST OF THE WAR.

The Committee will be interested to know what the actual cost of the war has been to this country, as far as we have been able to estimate, up to 31st March, the close of the financial year. The war will then have lasted for 240 days, and the Votes of Credit up to that time, assuming this Vote to be carried, will amount to £362,000,000. It may be said, speaking generally, that an average expenditure on the Vote of Credit will be, roughly, £1,500,000 per day throughout the time. That, of course, is the excess due to the war over the expenditure on a peace footing. That represents the immediate charge on the taxpayers of this country for this year.

But as the Committee knows, a portion of the expenditure consists of advances for the purposes of assisting or securing the food supply of this country, which will be recovered wholly or partly in the very near future, and a further part represents the advances to the Dominions and other States, which will ultimately be repaid. If these items are excluded from the account the average expenditure per day on the war is slightly lower. After making full allowance for all the items which are of the nature of recoverable loans, the daily expenditure does not work out at less than £1,200,000. I have spoken of an average, and these figures are averages taken over the whole period from the outbreak of the war. At the outbreak of the war, after the initial expenditure on mobilisation had been incurred, the daily expenditure was considerably below the average, as many of the charges had not yet matured. But the expenditure is rising steadily, and is now well over the daily average I have given. To that figure must be added, to give a complete account of the matter, something for war services other than naval and military. At the beginning these charges were not likely to be very considerable, but it will probably be within the mark to say that on the 1st April we shall be spending over £1,700,000 per day above the normal in consequence of the war.

THE TREASURY'S DIFFICULTY WITH THE ESTIMATES.

Perhaps now I may say something upon the next Vote of Credit for the ensuing year, which amounts to £200,000,000. The Committee will at once observe the obvious distinction between the Votes of Credit we have taken for the current financial year and that which we propose to take for the ensuing year. As I have already pointed out, at the outbreak of the war we had ordinary supply for the year and been granted by the House, and accordingly the Votes of Credit for 1914-15 were beyond the ordinary amounts required for the public service. When we came to framing the Estimates for the ensuing year, however, the Treasury was confronted with the difficulty, which amounts to an impossibility, of presenting to Parliament Estimates in the customary form for naval and army expenditure, apart from the cost of the war.

All the material circumstances have been set out in the Treasury minute of 5th February, the principles of which have been approved by the House. The Committee will remember that "broken" Estimates have been presented—for the army £15,000 net, and for the navy £17,000 net. The remainder of the whole cost of both these services will be chargeable and will be provided for out of Votes of Credit, and the Vote of Credit now being proposed to the Committee provides for general army and navy services in so far as specific provision is not made for the purpose in the smaller Estimates already presented.

TWO UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE VOTE.

This Vote of Credit, therefore, has two features which, I believe, are quite unique and without precedent. In the first place, it is the largest single vote on record in the annals of the House; and, secondly, it provides for ordinary as well as emergency expenditure on the army and navy. The Committee may ask on what principle or basis has this sum of 250 millions been arrived at. Of course it was difficult, and indeed impossible, to give any exact estimate, but as regards the period—so far as we can forecast—the period for which this Vote is being taken, we thought it advisable to take a sum sufficient, so far as we can judge, to provide for all expenditure coming in course of payment up to approximately the second week in July—that is to say, a little over three months, or something like 100 days of war expenditure.

As regards the daily rate of expenditure, the War Office calculate that at the beginning of April the total expenditure on army services will be at the rate of one and a half million a day, with a tendency to increase. The total expenditure on the navy at the commencement of April was calculated to amount to about £400,000 a day. The aggregate expenditure of the army and navy services at the beginning of the financial year 1915-16 will be £1,900,000 a day, with a tendency to increase. For the purpose of our Estimate we have taken a level of two millions a day.

THE COST OF PREVIOUS WARS.

On a peace footing the daily expenditure on the army and navy on the basis of the Estimates approved last year is about £220,000 a day, so that the difference between the two millions and the £220,000 represent the estimated expenditure during the 100 days for which we are now providing. There are other items belonging to the same category as those to which I referred in dealing with Supplementary Votes in regard to advances to our Dominions, and other States for which provision had also to be made. The balance of the total

of 250 millions we are now asking for will be applied to those kindred and emergency purposes.

Before passing from the purely monetary aspect of the matter it may be of interest to the Committee to be reminded of what has been our expenditure on the great wars of the past. In the great war that lasted for two years, from 1793 to 1810, the total cost was estimated at £81 millions. The Crimean War was put at 70 millions, and the total amount of the war charges from 1899 to March, 1909, in respect to the South African War was estimated at 211 millions.

THE DETERMINATION OF THE ALLIES.

In presenting these two Votes of Credit the Government are making a large pecuniary demand upon the House, a demand larger than has ever been made in the House of Commons by any British Minister in the whole course of our history. We make it with the full conviction that after seven months of the war the country and the whole Empire is every whit as determined as they were at the outset—(cheers)—and, if need be, at the cost all we can command, both in men and money—(cheers)—to bring a righteous cause to a triumphant issue. (Cheers.)

There is much to encourage and stimulate us in what we see. Nothing has shaken, and nothing can shake our faith in the unbroken spirit of Belgium—(cheers)—in the undiminished heroism of indomitable Serbia, in the tenacity of, and the resources with which our two great Allies, one in the west and the other in the east, have held their far-flung lines, and will continue to hold them until the hour comes for an irresistible and decisive advance. (Loud cheers.)

THE GOVERNMENT NEVER MORE CONFIDENT.

Our own Dominions and our great Dependency of India have sent us a splendid contribution of men—(cheers)—a large number of whom are already at the front, and very soon, before very long, in one or other of the actual theatres of war, the whole of them will be in the fighting line. We hear to-day with great gratification that the Princess Patricia's Canadian Regiment has been doing, during the last few days, most gallant and efficient work. (Cheers.) We have no reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the progress of recruiting at home. The territorial divisions, now fully trained, are capable—I say it advisedly—of confronting any troops in the world and the new armies, which have lately been under the critical scrutiny of skilled observers, are fast realising all our most sanguine hopes. (Cheers.)

War carried on a gigantic scale and under conditions for which there is no example in history is not always, or every day, a picturesque or spectacular affair. Its operations are of necessity, in appearance, slow and gradual. Without entering into strategic details I can assure the Committee that with all the knowledge and experience gained by His Majesty's Government have never been more confident than they are to-day of the power as well as the will of the Allies to achieve an ultimate and durable victory. (Loud cheers.)

THE OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

I will not enter in detail on what I may call the general military situation, but I should like to call the attention of the Committee for a few moments to one or two aspects of the war which have lately come prominently into view. I will refer first to the operations which are now in progress in the Dardanelles. (Cheers.) It is a good rule in war to concentrate your forces on the main theatre, and not to dissipate them in disconnected and sporadic adventures, however attractive and promising they may appear to be. That consideration, I need hardly say, has not been lost sight of in the councils of the Allies.

There has not been and there will not be any denudation or retirement of the forces which are at work in France and in Flanders, and both the French, and ourselves, will continue to give them the fullest and, we believe, the most effective support. Nor, what is equally important, has there, for the purpose of these operations, been any weakening of the Grand Fleet. The enterprise now going on, and going on in a manner which I think the Committee will agree reflects the highest credit on all concerned, was carefully considered and conceived with very distinct and definite objects, political, strategic, and economical.

WHAT THEY ILLUSTRATE.

Some of these objects are so obvious as not to need stating. Others are of such a character as had better for the moment not be stated. But I should like to advert to one or two for a moment, without any attempt to forecast the future. The first is that it once more indicates and illustrates the close co-operation of the Allies, the French and ourselves, in a new theatre and under somewhat dissimilar conditions to those which have hitherto prevailed. I am sure the Committee will readily acknowledge that the splendid contingent from the French Navy which our Ally has supplied is sharing to the full both the hazards and the glories of this enterprise.

The other point is that these operations show in a very significant way the conspicuousness and the variety of our naval resources. In order to illustrate that remark, I take the names of the ships which have been actually mentioned in the despatches that have been published. The Queen Elizabeth—(cheers)—the first ship to be commissioned of the newest type of what are called super-Dreadnoughts, with guns of a power and a range never hitherto known in naval warfare. (Hear, hear.) Side by side with her is the Agamemnon, the immediate predecessor of the Dreadnought, and in association with them the Triumph, the Cornwallis, the Irresistible, the Vengeance, and the Albion, representing, I think I am right in saying, three or four of the different types of the older pre-Dreadnought battleships which have been so foolishly and so prematurely regarded in some quarters as obsolete or negligible, all bringing to bear the power of their formidable 12in. guns on the fortifications with magnificent accuracy and with deadly effect. (Cheers.) Where, as I have said, these proceedings are being

conducted, so far as the navy is concerned, without subtraction of any sort or kind from the strength and effectiveness of the Grand Fleet I think a word of congratulation is due to the Admiralty for the way in which it has utilised all its resources. (Cheers.)

THE SO-CALLED GERMAN BLOCKADE.

I pass from that to another new factor in these military and naval operations, the so-called German blockade of our coasts. (Some laughter.) I shall have to use some very plain language. (Prolonged cheers.) I may perhaps preface what I have to say by the observation that it does not come upon us as a surprise. (Hear, hear.) This war began on the part of Germany with the cynical repudiation of a solemn treaty—(cheers)—on the avowed ground that when a nation's interests required it right and good faith must give way to force. The war has been carried on on their part with a systematic—not an impulsive or a casual, but with a systematic violation of all the conventions and practices by which international agreement had sought to mitigate and to regularise the clash of arms. (Cheers.) She has now, I will not say reached the climax—for we do not know what may yet be to come—but she has taken a further step without any precedent in history by mobilising and organising, not upon the surface, but under the surface of the sea, a campaign of piracy and pillage. (Loud cheers.)

Are we, can we—and here I address myself for a moment to the neutral countries of the world—(cheers)—are we to or can we sit quiet as though we were still under the protection of the restraining rules and humanitarian usages of civilised warfare? We think we cannot. (Cheers.) The enemy, borrowing what I may perhaps call for this purpose a neutral flag from the vocabulary of diplomacy, described these newly adopted measures, by a grotesque and puerile perversion of language, as a blockade. (Laughter.) What is a blockade? A blockade consists in the sealing up of the ports of a belligerent against seaborne traffic, and encircling their coasts by an impenetrable ring of ships of war. Where are these ships of war? (Laughter and cheers.) Where is the German Navy? (Cheers.) What has become of those gigantic battleships and armed cruisers on which so many millions of money have been spent, and upon which such vast hopes and ambitions have been invested? I think, if my memory serves me, they have only twice during the course of these seven months been seen upon the open sea. Their object in both cases was the same—murder—(cheers)—civilian outrage, and the wholesale destruction of property in undefended seaside towns. (Cheers.) And on each occasion when they caught sight of the approach of a British force they showed a clean pair of heels, and they hurried back to the top of their speed to the safe seclusion of their mine-fields and their closely guarded forts.

Lord R. Cecil: Not all. (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith: Though some of them suffered misadventures on the way. (Laughter and cheers.) The plain truth is that the German Fleet is not blockading, cannot blockade, and never will blockade our coasts. (Cheers.)

THE GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER.

I propose now to read to the Committee the statement which has been prepared by His Majesty's Government, and which will be public property to-morrow, which declares, I hope in sufficiently plain and unmistakable terms, the view which we take not only of our rights but of our duties. (Cheers.) The statement is—

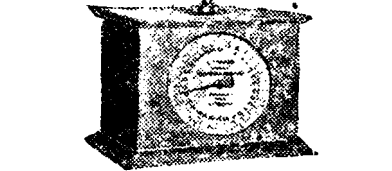
Germany has declared the English Channel, the north and west coasts of France, and the waters round the British Isles are a war area, and has officially notified that all enemy ships found in that area will be destroyed, and that neutral vessels may be exposed to danger. This is, in effect, a claim to torpedo at sight, without regard to the safety of the crews or passengers, any merchant vessel under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German Admiralty to maintain any surface craft in these waters the attack can only be delivered by submarine agency. The law and custom of nations in regard to attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is to bring it before a Prize Court, where it may be tried, where the regularity of the capture may be challenged, and where neutrals may recover their cargo. The sinking of prizes is in itself a questionable act, to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all the crews or passengers, if there are passengers on board. The responsibility for discriminating between neutral and enemy cargo obviously rests on the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status and character of the vessel and cargo, and to preserve all papers before sinking or even capturing the ship. So also is the humane duty of providing for the safety of the crews of merchant vessels, whether neutral or enemy, an obligation on every belligerent. It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of the law for regulating warfare at sea have proceeded.

The German submarine fulfils none of these obligations. She enjoys no local command of the waters in which she operates. She does not take her captures within the jurisdiction of a Prize Court. She carries no prize crew which she can put on board the prizes she seizes. She uses no effective means of discriminating between a neutral and an enemy vessel. She does not receive on board for safety the crews of the vessel she sinks. Her methods of warfare are therefore entirely outside the scope of the international instruments regulating operations against commerce in time of war. The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated capture. (Cheers.) Germany is adopting a method against peaceful trade, against combatant crews, with the object of preventing commerce, and of including food for the crews of the German Navy or Northern France. Her opponents frame retaliatory measures in order, in their modities of any

(Continued)

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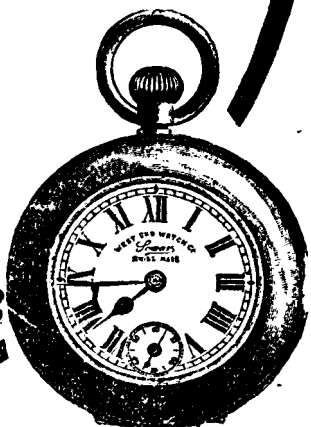
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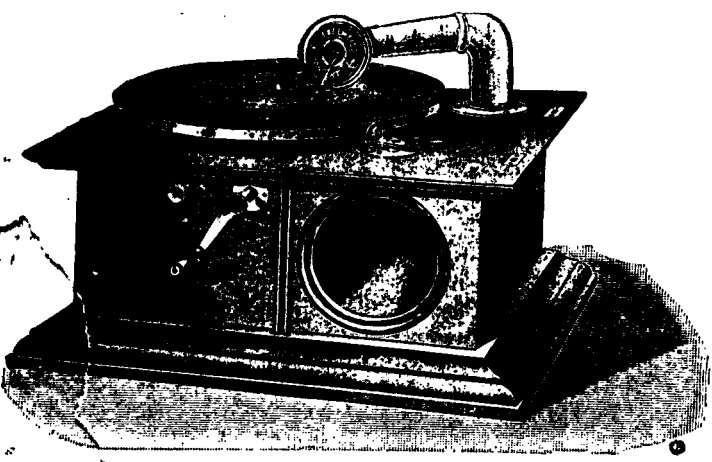
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"REAL"

STONES

THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

(Continued from page 11.)

reaching or leaving Germany. (Renewed cheers.) These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant lives and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity. (Cheers.) The British and French Governments will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargo unless they would be otherwise liable to confiscation. Vessels with cargoes which have sailed before this date will not be affected. (Cheers.)

That, sir, is my reply. I may say before I comment upon that the suggestion which I see is put forward from German quarters that we have rejected some proposal made to the Powers by the United States Government—I won't say anything more than that it is quite untrue, and, on the contrary, all we have said to the United States so far is that we are taking it into careful consideration in consultation with our Allies.

SOLELY IN SELF-DEFENCE.

The Committee will observe from the statement I have read out that in the retaliatory measures we propose to adopt the words blockade and contraband and other technical terms of international law do not occur—(cheers)—and, advisedly. In dealing with an opponent who has openly repudiated all the restraints both of law and humanity—(cheers) we are not going to allow our efforts to be strangled in a network of juridical niceties. (Cheers.) We do not intend to put in operation any measures which we do not think to be effective—(cheers)—and I need not say we shall carefully avoid any measures that violate the rules either of humanity or of honesty. But, subject to these two conditions, I say not only to our enemy, but I say it on behalf of the Government, and I hope on behalf of the House of Commons—(loud cheers)—that under existing conditions there is no form of economic pressure which we do not consider ourselves entitled to resort to. (Loud cheers.)

If as a consequence neutrals suffer inconvenience and loss of trade, we regret it. We beg them to remember that this phase of the war was not initiated by us. (Cheers.) We do not propose either to assassinate their seamen—(cheers)—or to destroy their ships. What we are doing we do solely in self-defence. (Cheers.) If again, as is possible, hardship is caused to the civil and non-combatant population of the enemy by the cutting off of supplies we are not doing more in this respect than, in days when Germany still acknowledged the authority of the law of nations was sanctioned by the first and greatest of her Chancellors, and by his practice and by the express declarations of his successors. We are quite prepared to submit to the arbitration of neutral opinion, and still more to the verdict of impartial history, that in the circumstances in which we have been placed we have been moderate, we have been restrained, we have abstained from things which we were provoked and tempted to do—(cheers)—and we have adopted a policy which commends itself to reason, to common sense, and to justice. (Cheers.)

THE BURDEN OF PATRIOTISM.

These new aspects of the war only serve to illustrate and to emphasise the truth that the gravity and the magnitude of the task which we have undertaken do not diminish but increase as the months roll by. The call for men to join our fighting forces, which is our primary need, has been and is being nobly responded to by those at home and throughout the Empire, and that call—we say it with all plainness and directness—was never more urgent, imperious than to-day. (Cheers.) But this is a war not only of men but of material. To take only one illustration. The expenditure on ammunition on both sides has been on a scale and at a rate which not only is without precedent, but which is far in excess of any expert forecast of what was even conceivable.

At such a time patriotism casts a heavy burden on the shoulders of all who are engaged in trades or manufactures which directly or indirectly minister to the equipment of our forces. (Cheers.) It is a burden let me add, which falls or ought to fall with even weight on both employers and employed. (Cheers.) Differences as to remuneration or as to profit, as to hours and conditions of labour, which in ordinary times might well justify a temporary cessation of work, should no longer be allowed to do so. (Cheers.) The first duty of all concerned is to go on producing with might and main what the safety of the State requires. (Cheers.) If this is done, I can say with perfect confidence the Government on its part will ensure a prompt and equitable settlement of disputed points, and in cases of proved necessity will give on behalf of the State such help as is in their power. (Cheers.) Sailors and soldiers, employers and workmen in the industrial world, are all at this moment partners and co-operators in one great enterprise. (Cheers.) The men in the shipyards and in the engineering shops, the workers in the textile factories, the miner who sends the coal to the surface, the dockyard labourer who helps to load and unload the ships, and those who employ and organise and supervise their labour are one and all rendering to their country services as vital and as indispensable as the gallant men who line the trenches in Flanders, or in France, or who are bombarding the fortresses in the Dardanelles. (Cheers.)

WHISPERS OF PEACE.

One hears sometimes whispers—they are more than whispers—of possible peace. Peace is the greatest of all blessings. But this is not the time for peace. (Loud cheers.) Those who counsel their intentions, are the victims, I will not say of a grievous self-delusion, but of a twitting of a and tumult of a the foundations of the time to talk of purposes for which based on this long with sight of

Speaking at the Guildhall at the Lord Mayor's banquet last November, I used this language, which has since been repeated almost in the same terms by the Prime Minister of France, and which, I believe, represents the views of the Government of this country. I said: "We shall never sheathe the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium receives a measure all and more than all she has sacrificed—(cheers)—until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression—(cheers)—until the signs of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation—(cheers)—and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed." (Loud cheers.) What I said early in November, now after four months, I repeat. (Cheers.) We have not relaxed nor shall we relax the pursuit of every one and all the aims I have described. (Cheers.) These are great purposes, and to achieve them we must draw upon all our resources, both material and spiritual. On the material side the demand presented in these Votes is for men, for money, for the fullest equipment of the apparatus of war. On the other side, the spiritual side, the appeal is to those ancient inbred qualities of our race which have never failed us in times of stress—self-mastery, self-sacrifice, patience, tenacity, willingness to bear one another's burdens, the unity which springs from the dominating sense of a common duty, unfailing faith, and inflexible resolve (Loud and continued cheers.)

SIR JOHN SIMON.

THE RIGHTS OF SMALL NATIONALITIES

Sir John Simon, the Attorney-General, was the guest of the Cardiff Cymrodorion at a reception given in the City Hall on St. David's Eve, says the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. John Rowland presided, and there was a representative gathering of Welshmen.

Sir John Simon, dealing with the rights of small nationalities, said these great societies were formed in order that the people might take a pride in their national traditions and national history, cultivate their national literature and their national music. He believed that the object for which the war was being waged was the object, which was at the bottom of the foundation of that society. (Cheers.) It was being waged in order to establish once and for all in a position which could never be challenged by autocracy and tyranny the principle of nationality, and the wonderful response by the young men of Wales to the call, which the Empire made upon every one of its sons would not be possible if it were not an appeal for those who were fighting for a principle which was at the bottom of the heart-beat of every loyal Welshman. (Applause.)

SERVIA AND BELGIUM.

Servia was a small and turbulent nation which in its history had some very bloody incidents. So had Wales, which was also a turbulent country—(laughter)—in times past. Why was it the case of Servia appealed to them? It was because the outrage and the insult offered to the Servians was essentially an outrage and insult offered to small nationalities, and in resisting the outrage and rejecting that insult they had called to their assistance every man who felt that he had a spark of independence in him.

In the case of Belgium it was not merely that a little nation, industrious, peaceable, and inoffensive had been treated with abominable outrage, but that the great bully that strode through that land was striding through it in ignorance of the fact that there was something stronger than force—an indestructible spirit lying at the back of every national movement. An attempt was made to govern Wales by the methods which the Prussians seemed to think would succeed in Belgium and Servia. David, brother of Llewelyn, was beheaded at Shrewbury, his head cut off, and the four parts of his body sent north, south, east and west. It was thought that that would have crushed the Welsh nation—a spirit, but they were still singing "Llywelyn Eto'n Fy" ("Llewelyn still lives"), and David the Welshman was now the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Applause.) The Germans with all their spying had never seen the wonderful thing—the principle of nationality.

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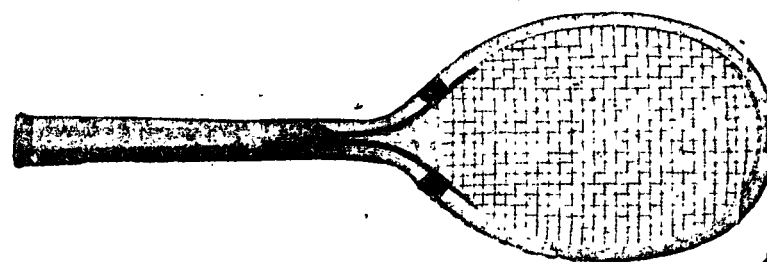
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(Continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TODAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

All that was artistic in the fashions of the eighties has been adapted to the models showing for the spring of 1915; but particularly the hand embroideries and applique work that were such features then are taking their place on little coats, on belts and buttons, and even on skirts. Dainty womanhood never shows to greater advantage than when plying the needle, and here is her opportunity of employing afternoons and evenings that are absolutely impossible for going out, and when it is much more agreeable to be hugging the fireside than taking excursions abroad. Some of the wide skirts that have now established themselves are deeply hemmed with a material differing from the skirt itself. Many of the dainty little coat bodies are so cut as to allow a diversity of blouses being worn with them, and this makes for variation in a toilet that might, after a considerable amount of wear, become monotonous. Braiding is another revived feature of the spring fashions.

A WAR NOTE.

Shown in the sketch we have a striking new fashion which combines a khaki-coloured tunic with a Scotch plaid skirt. Even so are the uniforms of our soldiers adapted by their devoted admirers amongst our womenkind! The coat, it will be noted, is pocketed and strapped and buttoned in true military style; and cuffs and belt also carry out the same idea. The plaid skirt is narrow and serviceable; and the pattern being far from the face will not be found trying. The khaki coat is another proposition entirely; but on exactly the right wearer would be very smart. The accompanying close-fitting hat is black and white; but it would be found quite pretty in khaki if the colour is liked. Whether the soldier's altogether of women copying their uniforms is uncertain; but nothing seems to quench the martial adour with which women are inspired.

A DELIGHTFUL BLOUSE.

The figure in the sketch is wearing a chic and dainty blouse made of ribbon which is superposed on ivory net. The ribbon draped

THE TURNING POINT IN HATS.

The early days of February—even with a snow-storm raging—inevitably bring forth the first spring hats; and everyone is so glad to see them that their hardness and sharpness and general cold suggestion is forgiven and they are readily bought. As a rule, the February spring hat spells disillusion—that is, unless it is chosen with a good deal of skill. For one thing, the eye does not transfer itself readily from the softness and depth of felt and velvet to the hardness and thin colouring of straw. This is nearly always forgotten by the hatmaker, and every season can be seen rows of blue and purple straw hats—of a hue which the least touch of sun will fade rather badly—trimmed with purple and blue flowers, and generally adopting a rather defiant attitude towards fate.

Both as regards the light and as regards the human eye, it is much better to refrain from the purchase of any straw hat that is not very expensive indeed. By this is meant that only very good straw hats can give the effect of softness and of tone that is necessary after the winter variety. There are certain kinds of very fine black and purple straws which, so to put it, might be slipped through a ring. These, trimmed with very good flowers of deep tone, may be better to confine oneself for at least another month or six weeks to hats made of silk, or if straw it must be, then to straw well covered with wings or other kinds of feathers.

The silk hat admits of very becoming arrangements. A white hat of corded silk, for instance, is very pretty and not in the least hard. Dark blue navy silk for anyone with blue eyes is charming—it should be glazed, and not a shiny silk—and it can be trimmed to look very fresh and new either with white wings, or blue of the same colour, or with bunches of red or white flowers. French women use the cherry and the pink with great advantage. One point about the new hats is that they are going to show a great deal more of the hair, with the prospect of many developments in the way of veils.



ed through is shell-pink in tone. The ivory net is also used, unveiled, for the unusually pretty collar, vest, and cuffs, the last named being pointed. The sleeves are short, reaching only to the elbow; and they too are threaded with the shell-pink ribbon. Although the high collar is making a strenuous bid for popularity, there are so many wearers who enjoy the freedom and comfort of the low-cut variety that it will be a con-

siderable while yet before it entirely vanishes from our midst; so that our artist showed wisdom in giving us the distinctly pretty example here shown.

NEW MODEL HAT.

A stylish new model hat is here shown, made of tete-de-negre Tagal straw, which is brightened and beautified by claret-coloured flowered ribbon and completed by an ostrich tip. The hat, which carries the turban idea,

is set well down on the head, almost entirely covering the hair; and on its swathed bow side is finished by a handsome bowknot, the high and almost pointed left side supporting the ostrich tip. Of course, the hat can be made up in any material; that match or contrast with the spring costume; but the colours above indicated might be worn with various costumes—e.g., tete-de-negre, navy-blue, or claret colour. The high ruffle could be easily made at home.

THE NEW SPRING HAT IN VOGUE.



Photo by Central News.
The hat is in beige tulle with long loop bow of ribbon velvet drooping at side.

THE EXTINGUISHER SKIRT.

Not very long ago it was remarked how closely present-day fashions are following in the track of those of a hundred years ago. Formerly there was the hoop and the padded skirt; this was followed by the classic dresses of the Empire, including the high and the train of Regency, and the Merveilleuses, the tight skirt and the eccentric hitch. Then came the beginning of the 19th century, but the increasingly full skirt, and finally the enormous full skirt, which was half-way between the two.

How history repeats itself can be seen from a survey of recent fashions. The Empire vogue, with its pretty, simple line, lasted a considerable time, and only gave way to the tunic and the hobble skirt, which more or less carried out the Greek suggestion. Since then the tunic has become more and more important. It has lengthened and widened, and the skirt has become tighter and tighter, showing the wider and wider difference between the two.

All the new fashions—the war seems to have made very little difference to their existence—was also the case a century ago. We are showing the skirt narrow at the waist and sticking out full round the bottom. At present the change is confined largely to evening dresses and to afternoon costumes. For the street the closer-fitted tailor-made still holds its own. But the very much fuller skirt has certainly arrived, and it is a question whether the crinoline may not be the next step—and we shall all be wondering how we could have done the very skimpy clothes of the last five years. One very regrettable point about the full clothes is that they cost a great deal more. In material alone they use twice as much as before, while in workmanship, in luggage room, and in every way they will certainly be more extravagant.

DRESSMAKERS AND NEW SKIRTS.

Dressmakers insist that skirts shall contain twice as much material in 1915 as those worn in 1914; but even so the skirts of fashion will have a lighter burden to bear than the ladies of Mid-Victorian days, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle." According to Otto Fischel, the author of "Costume in the Nineteenth Century," about 1855 a fashionable lady had to wear a long coat, an under petticoat, three and a half yards wide, a petticoat waisted to the knees and stiffened in the upper part with whalebones inserted a hand's breadth from one another, a petticoat with three stuffy starched flounces, two muslin petticoats, and then a skirt. Even if all these petticoats were made of light stuff, the weight and discomfort of such a quantity of material was so great that the idea of a steel crinoline was greeted enthusiastically, and the inventor cleared £30,000 out of it in two weeks.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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